

KEY TO
THE GREAT
SOCIETY

SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

M

7525

Z/645

"... a place where men
are more concerned with
the quality of their goals
than with the quantity
of their goods."

LYNDON B. JOHNSON

A

THE P...

VEA...

ded 1876

REGULATION

amphlets, for
members, Ass
roducing a
ns are deliv
ed for that
ved through
ent of the
form provid
ng this, it
e books, for
The postage
frayed by the
ore than three

liable for the
n loan to him
or the value of
Marking or
orrowers are requ
cter.
retained for
fourteen days. A
must be made in
cannot be extend
Secretary of the
be accepted as f

The library will not
from the date received
be borrowed
than the
remain on the
for such
to the
on the
and be

Library
of the
and be

THE ROYAL SOCIETY

FOR THE PROMOTION

OF HEALTH

90 Buckingham Palace Road, London, S.W.1

Class No. Z/645

Acc. No. 29898

This book is returnable on or before the last date Marked below

--	--



22900153082

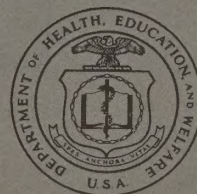
KEY TO THE GREAT SOCIETY

"... a place where men
are more concerned with
the quality of their goals
than with the quantity
of their goods."

LYNDON B. JOHNSON

SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION AND WELFARE
WELFARE ADMINISTRATION • DIVISION OF RESEARCH



WELLCOME LIBRARY
General Collections
M
7525

WELLCOME INSTITUTE LIBRARY	
Coll.	welM0mec
Call No.	

TABLE OF CONTENTS

INTRODUCTION	1
I. THE ECONOMY	5
II. THE HOUSES IN WHICH PEOPLE LIVE.....	13
III. URBAN LIFE	17
IV. TRANSPORTATION	19
V. THE ENVIRONMENT IN WHICH WE LIVE.....	23
VI. PEOPLE AND THEIR PROBLEMS	29
VII. MANPOWER NEEDS	39
VIII. WHAT IS POVERTY?.....	45
IX. THE FAMILY	53
X. THE QUALITY OF LIFE	57
XI. KEY TO THE GREAT SOCIETY: A Balanced Program of Social and Economic Development	62
XII. APPENDIX.....	64

Entered

ERRATA

Page 15 - Chart 10: Percent of city's budget spent on police protection should be 41%.

Page 16 - Chart 11: California should be shaded white - between 70% and 90% urban.

Page 30 - Chart 26: WHITE & NONWHITE labels should be reversed.

In text, line 4 should read: "three years of high school was 6.0 percent in 1965..."

Page 33 - Chart 29: The percent of white legitimate births in 1940 should be 83.8%.

Page 40 - Chart 37: Federal share for staff development should be \$2,354,826.

Page 50 - Chart 46: Capacity of all publicly supported facilities should be 92,700; capacity of publicly supported day care centers should be 92,000.

Page 61 - Chart 55: Title of chart should read: "Voter Registration of Persons of Voting Age, By Family Income and Color, for the United States: November 1964".

ECONOMIC PROGRESS & SOCIAL WELFARE

Too often social welfare activities are concentrated exclusively on the amelioration of the social problems which emerge as industrialization maintains its fast and productive pace. Job displacement, increasing numbers of broken families without a source of income, new kinds of rural and urban slums, are some of the human consequences of failure to balance social progress with economic growth. While economic planning is well accepted in its functions of remedying defects, preventing lags, and planning ahead for greater fulfillment of our economic potential, social planning tends to run behind, picking up the pieces of newly created social problems. Although there now exists sufficient knowledge to predict many of the social consequences which are the result of rapid industrialization, there is less attention given to how to develop programs which could alleviate these problems with the same rapidity as their occurrence.

Nevertheless, ways must be found to assure that the pursuit of a more affluent way of life and a higher level of living through economic advancement is accompanied by the pursuit of social measures that will enable all segments of the population to find fulfillment in this prosperous society.

TWO CONCEPTS OF SOCIAL WELFARE

In current views of social welfare, two concepts predominate: the residual and the developmental. The first holds that social welfare activities should come into play only when the normal structures of society break down. This places social welfare activities in a residual role, ameliorating the breakdowns and filling in the gaps. The second, and far more promising, view of social welfare defines welfare activities as a front line function of modern industrial society, in a positive, collaborative role with other major social institutions working toward a better society.

The developmental view of social welfare recognizes that, with the complexity of modern life, progress for the majority of society may actually create certain kinds of disfunctioning which leave behind those who do not have capacities to modify their own lives in tune with these changes. The very young, the very old, the sick and the disabled are among the groups most affected when social development lags behind economic development.

The nature of social welfare service programs today has been shaped by both the residual and developmental concepts. Hopefully, as our national resources reach a level which has the

potential to provide not only a decent level of living, but a good life, for all, and as the goals of the Great Society gain broader acceptance, the developmental concept of social welfare will prevail.

INTERDEPENDENCE OF ECONOMIC GROWTH AND SOCIAL WELFARE

The first priority of a developing nation is to establish its economy. As its national resources are developed, a country can devote more resources to the social development of all its people. But only when a nation attains relative affluence does it have a broad range of choices as to how it will use its resources. The less a nation has, the more narrow is the range of choice. Discretionary income comes after the basic necessities have been provided—for a nation or for a family.

When a country has reached the level of this nation with a gross national product of \$697.2 billion soaring toward \$1,325 billion (in 1961 dollars) by 1980, there is enough for all to be out of poverty as generally defined and still provide for the great differences due those who have made greater achievements. And it is essential that poverty be eliminated because when some of the people fall out of the economic mainstream, the economy loses a part of its productivity and, more important, may face costly disruptions and blocks. In the affluent society, social welfare institutions and economic institutions become increasingly interrelated. What is good for the economy becomes good for all the people. And, what is good for the social development of all the people becomes good for the economy.

Every dollar spent to alleviate poverty has a quick turnover. Public welfare grants and other payments amount to some \$6 billion annually. Such programs as public assistance and medical services for the indigent cannot be underestimated as business which affects the flow of money in our economy. Added to these is a wide range of other programs focused on low income groups.

Almost \$100 billion per annum in money and non-money income is moved from hand to hand under our system of "public

transfers." The programs involved in transferring income to the poor include social insurance, public assistance, other case transfers, and publicly provided educational, health and welfare services. Subsidies and taxes which alter prices and taxes that reduce money income add to the more familiar categories of transfer payments.

Dollars move and people are better off because of these activities.

In the January 1965 Economic Report to the President (p. 169, 170), the interrelationship of social welfare to economic growth is stated as follows:

"Most important is the need to develop the potential of human beings. The ability of adults fully to participate in—and benefit from—life in 2000 will depend on the investment we make in children of today . . ."

"The improvements we make in medical and public health services available to today's youth will importantly affect death and disability rates of the year 2000 and the physical and mental vigor of the population . . . Particular effort is needed for those who have inherited the legacy of poverty and discrimination . . . The Nation's greatly enlarged resources will permit the diminished numbers of the disadvantaged to share more fully in the prosperity of the society."

Economic development and social development are interdependent. Both serve as instruments for larger social goals: enhancement of the quality of life and expansion of opportunities for self-fulfillment.

ECONOMIC CHANGE BRINGS DISLOCATION

The strength of the American economy reflects its characteristic adaptability to rapid change—its capacity to generate new business and new technological processes and to absorb a vast influx of labor from varied backgrounds. The flexibility of the economy is sustained by keeping fiscal policies adjusted to rapid changes in resources and technology. There are economic protections and intervention strategies available today that were

not available in the predepression years. Increasingly, corporations are planning-minded. They plan for consolidations, mergers, or new business sites.

To date, plans, strategies and policies are not as well formulated in the social welfare field as in the economic sector. Welfare programs are not geared to a continuing effort to keep the general welfare of people in concert with economic growth.

Consequently, old problems are frequently accentuated and new ones are created. Some of the problems due to disfunctioning of society are less visible and must wait until there is general recognition—until a certain level of social conscience is reached—before remedial action can take place. Social values of yesterday often retard action on today's problems. The emphasis on the work ethic, for example, influences present policy during the time when there is a decreasing number of lowskilled marginal jobs. The creation of new job opportunities for the unskilled lags behind the need because of failure to recognize that if a man is unemployed, society may have to invest in training him for a job and supporting his family, until he finds one. Too many people still believe that "anyone can get a job if he really wants one."

One of the most immediate problems calling for joint efforts of the economists and the social welfare leaders is to set realistic goals and plans for work opportunities or work substitutes for this marginal segment of the population. Corollary goals are to provide an income which will incorporate work incentives for those whose annual incomes are below the poverty level and to provide a decent level of living for those outside the labor market who are entitled to society's support because of age or disability.

The longrange plans for education, better health, nutrition and housing may insure children a better adult life for tomorrow. But it is today's problems we now face—the cumulative effects of undereducated parents, discrimination, poverty, poor housing, crowded slums, ill health, and insufficient job opportunities for the marginal worker.

To ignore the parents and focus only on the children is to shut our eyes to the child-rearing influences today upon millions of children.

Some time lag between the stages of economic and industrial changes and the alleviation of social problems is inevitable but early recognition and planned remedial action can reduce it. Such planning is most feasible in the nations which have sufficient resources to permit this pursuit of a Great Society for their people.

THE SOCIAL WELFARE SYSTEM

If the social welfare activities of a nation are directed only to pathology, breakdowns or gaps, there is little or no opportunity for the prevention of social problems and for the enrichment of life. The level of social development achieved depends on whatever incidence level of problems a society decides to tolerate. Crime, poverty, mental illness, infant mortality, and other ills may never be completely eradicated. But the amount of infant mortality or poverty or other ills to be tolerated can be determined by the social goals set by a nation. These are progressive goals. Serious social problems indicate that certain societal segments are out of control. Means and resources for control are implicitly determined by social policy.

Preventive services come into play when it is determined that something will get out of control if left unattended. Prevention is both short range and long range as illustrated in delinquency control programs. Prevention is primary and secondary as is well illustrated in public health programs—to prevent the illness from occurring through immunization or to prevent the illness, when it does occur, from worsening or spreading to others.

Social welfare preventive programs directed toward children have the greater public understanding and support. There is widespread appreciation of the value of preventive programs for small children—health and medical care, day care programs, early education. Prevention of family breakdown through family counselling and other community resources directed to adults

is less appreciated. Yet, the prevention of desertion, thus keeping parents in the home to fulfill their family responsibilities, may mean far more to the development of the children than more costly remedial services later on. Money provided for food and rent today is imperative, regardless of the potential for wages a few years hence.

Child welfare and family services focused on the home are only one part of preventive social welfare. The social, economic and community environment of children and their families is also important in the prevention of social problems. The urban slums of today's big cities illustrate the complicated nature of a multi-problem environment which surrounds the slum population. Remedial efforts must be interwoven with preventive measures. Broad measures such as major changes in the school system or medical care programs or the promise of decent levels of income have both preventive and remedial effects.

In the United States, increasing attention is being given to enhancing the quality of life, to offering opportunities for self fulfillment and to the development of the potential capacities of each individual. To date, the middle and upper classes have benefited most from this social progress. Cultural pursuits, leisure-time hobbies, learning for the sake of mental enrichment, enjoyment of the wonders of nature, travel or gaining other satisfying experiences not connected with the job are examples.

These and other amenities, in the years ahead, may well come to be accepted as a collective form of social welfare advancement, and made available to all, just as gas, electricity, and other conveniences, which were once regarded as luxuries, are now considered necessities. Fortunately, their cost is reasonable in relation to the Nation's income, but to date public budgets have been far from adequate.

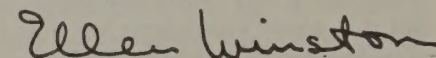
Among the programs which, in the not too distant future, might be made available to all who need them are day care,

homemaker service, home health care, shopping service, guided family recreation tours, and neighborhood information and advisory centers. In addition, various programs might be provided by mobile facilities which would visit neighborhoods periodically. It takes little imagination to see the values of mobile recreation programs, travelling home management programs, travelling libraries, meals-on-wheels which deliver packaged meals. There might also be adaptations of the Danish folk schools, theatre and opera might be made as available and cheap as in European countries, and new forms of public service might be provided by television.

While the poor would be the principal beneficiaries of such programs, there are other services now available primarily to the poor, which should be generally available to other income groups. Family counselling on parent-child and other problems, delinquency control, resources for the aged, advice on family money management, visiting nurse service, adoption services, and various types of mental health programs are illustrative of such services.

Social welfare should be concerned with the distribution of services to all population groups, services that both prevent and remedy social problems. An affluent society needs and can afford collective social welfare programs which benefit large segments, or even its total population, by improving the opportunities for happiness and self-development and for full participation in the mainstream of activity.

Social welfare activities can support social change so that, along with economic progress, there will be commensurate progress in needed services to people wherever they may live.



Ellen Winston
U. S. Commissioner of Welfare

THE ECONOMY

"This Nation is Flourishing"

All indicators of the state of the country's economic health bear out this statement from President Johnson's State of the Union message in January 1966.

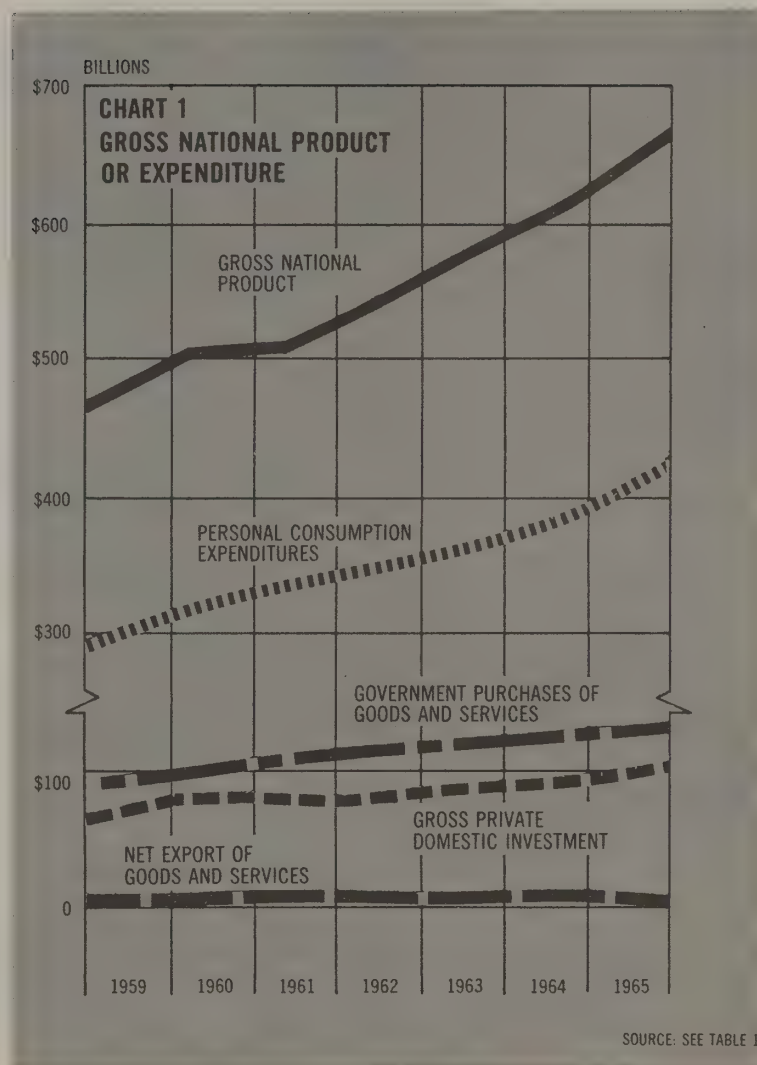
Gross National Product (GNP)

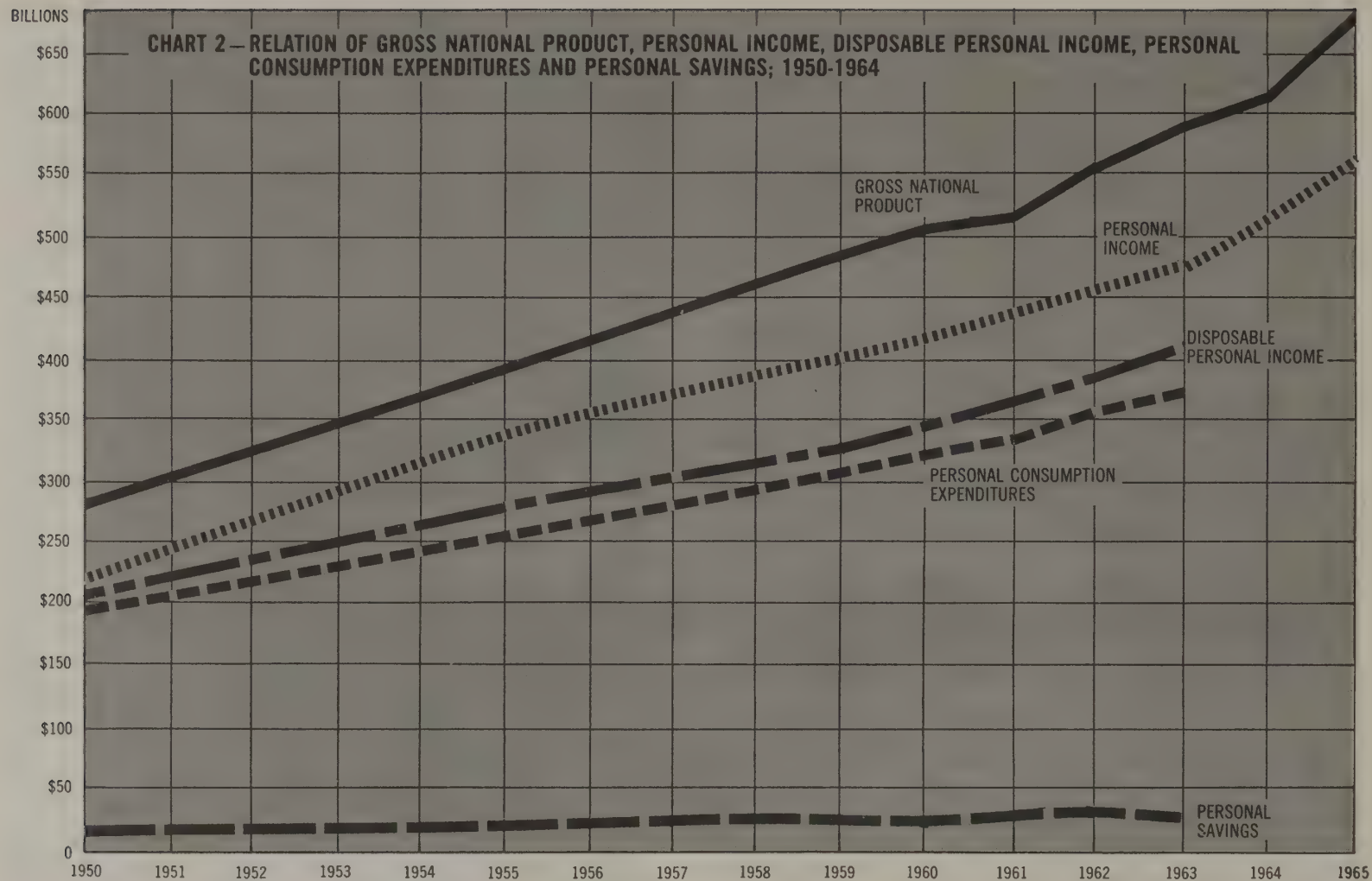
Gross National Product (GNP) represents the total national output of goods and services at market prices. By the end of 1965 the GNP had risen to \$697.2 billion, and the annual average was \$676.3 billion. It is confidently expected to exceed \$720.0 billion by the end of 1966.

Our rapid rate of growth, despite some years of relative lag, is dramatically highlighted when we realize that the GNP has more than doubled in the 15 years since the Korean War in 1950.

World Leader in Economic Growth

In the period between 1950 and 1960, the average growth rate of the United States was sixth, lagging behind the Soviet Union, Japan, Germany, Italy and France. But in 1965, the United States was in the lead, with a growth rate of 5.5 percent, as compared with Germany at 4.8 percent, Soviet Union at 4.0 percent (estimated), Italy at 3.1 percent, and the United Kingdom at 2.8 percent.





SOURCE: SEE TABLE 2

Most of Us Make More

The total personal income in the United States from all sources has risen steadily since 1950. The aggregate personal income which was \$228.5 billion in 1950 had more than doubled by 1965, when it reached \$530.7 billion.

... Have More to Spend

In spite of price rises, we have had a continually rising amount to spend. We more than doubled our personal disposable income from \$207.7 billion in 1950 to \$465.3 billion in 1965.

... And More to Save

Although we make more and spend more, we still manage to save more. Personal savings almost tripled between 1950 and 1964; we saved \$12.6 billion in 1950, and continued to increase our savings until in 1965 we had saved a total of \$24.9 billion.

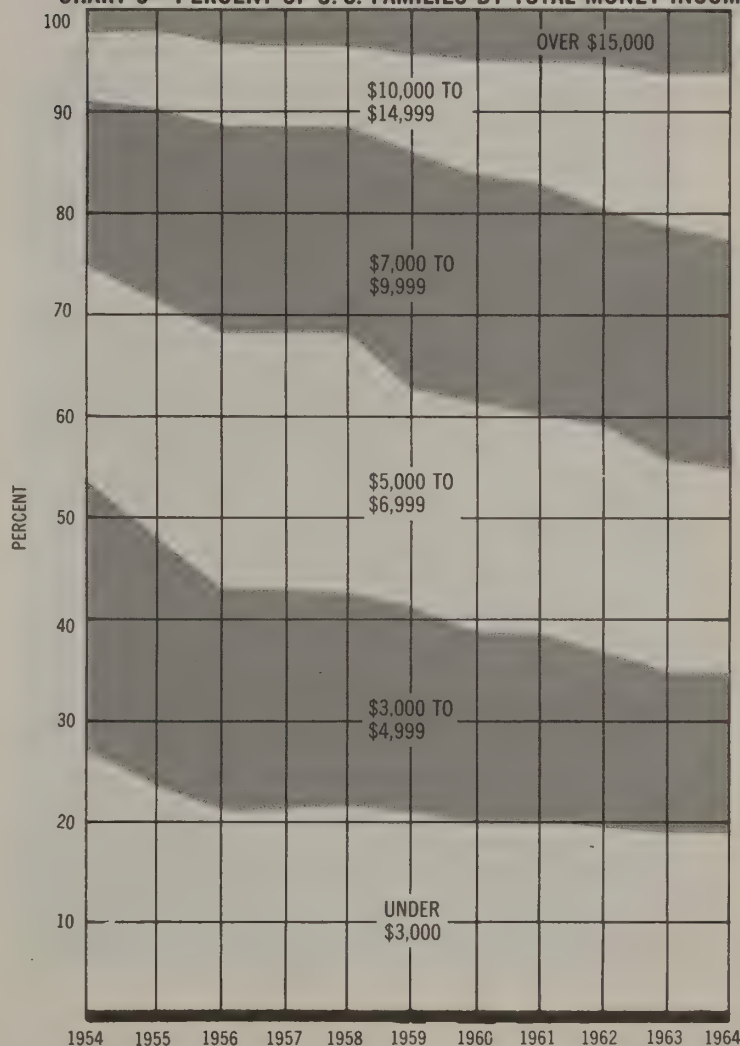
But Poverty Remains

While our economic development has brought great aggregate wealth and made possible great social and cultural advantages for most of the people, many of the social problems of today can be attributed to the uneven impact of our economic progress.

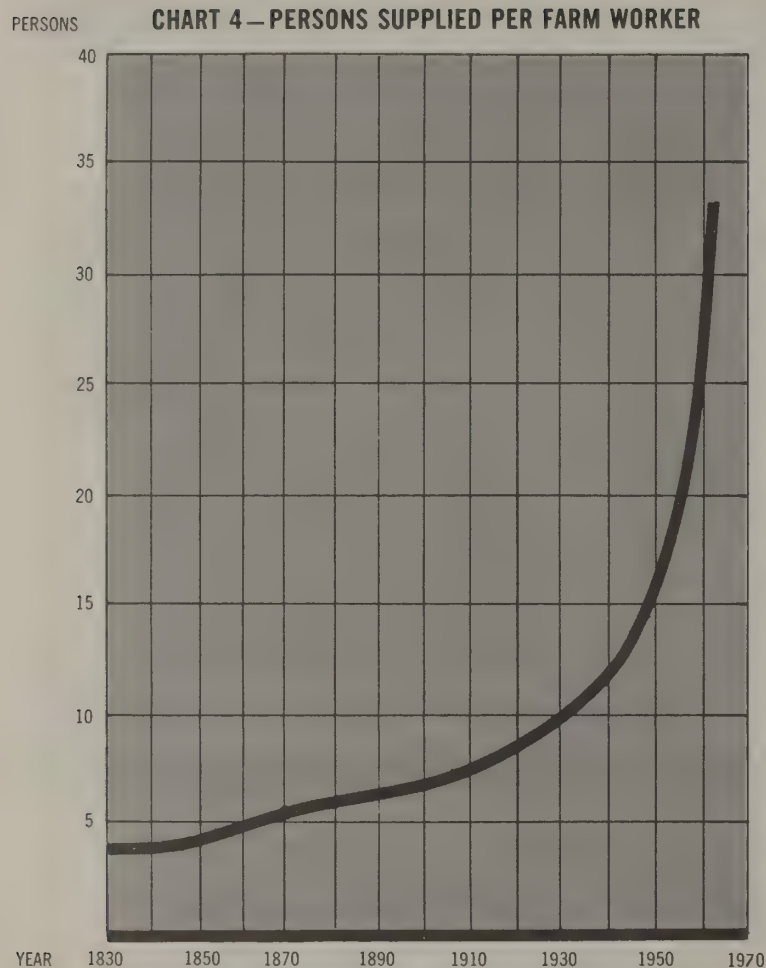
Human welfare cannot be measured exclusively in terms of aggregate economic position. The high level of industrialization which we have attained, and which has been the basis of our great wealth, also gives rise to new economic and social problems.

But, our economy can provide the resources to meet the needs created by our rapidly changing society. Just as the economists have been able to develop preventive measures to avert the peaks and troughs of booms and busts, so social welfare planners can develop strategies to prevent the social dislocations which are the result of economic change.

CHART 3—PERCENT OF U. S. FAMILIES BY TOTAL MONEY INCOME



SOURCE: SEE TABLE 3



SOURCE: SEE TABLE 4

Our per capita personal disposable income is rapidly approaching \$2,500 a year. This means that theoretically, every man, woman, and child in the United States would have that much to spend. But, we also know that our income distribution is such that many *families* do not have even that much.

From 1947 to 1964 the percent of *families* with annual incomes of less than \$3,000 declined from 31 percent in 1947 to 18 percent in 1964. During the same period, the number of families with annual incomes of \$10,000 and over more than tripled, from 7 percent in 1947 to 22 percent in 1964.

The development of our industrial society, the revolutionary changes in our productive technology, have caused shifts in our societal structure which deny to too many people the benefits of our economic affluence.

The movement of our population from farm to city, from city to suburb; the problems of transportation; the growth of slums in our inner-cities; the pollution of the air we breathe and water we drink; unemployment resulting from the changing demands of the labor market—all these, and many other problems, are directly attributable to our industrial development, and affect the quality of our lives.

The Move to the City

People have always gone where opportunities seemed to be better.

They came to the United States to escape tyranny and lack of economic opportunity. And they have been leaving the farms to come to the cities and towns, hoping to escape the tyranny of poverty. The technological advances which have developed our industrial production to its present high level also affected agricultural production.

Fewer Farmers—More Production

In 1900 one farm worker's labor fed seven people. In 1950, the same farm worker's labor fed between 15 and 16 people. By 1964 this figure had more than doubled; one farm laborer fed 33 people.

These technological advances have diminished the need for farm laborers. Many small farms have been abandoned, or merged into large corporate farm aggregations, where the use of advanced technology has reduced the need for manpower.

In the Cities—More Jobs

As our population grows, and as the size of the civilian labor force increases, farm employment has decreased, not only proportionately as part of the labor force, but in absolute terms.

In 1940, the agricultural segment of the labor force was 17.1 percent—8,894,000 men and women; in 1950 this was down to 11.6 percent of the total labor force; and in 1960, farm employment accounted for only 6.0 percent, representing 4,085,000 people. In 1950 the agricultural labor force had less than half as many people as in 1940; but as a proportion of the total labor force, it was little more than a third of what it had been in 1940.

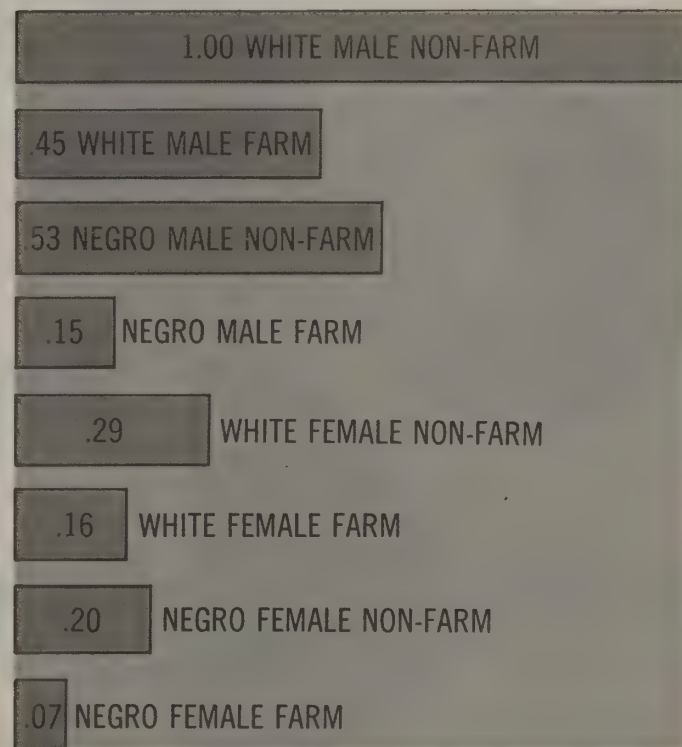
In the Cities—Higher Incomes

Not only are there more jobs to be had in the cities; earnings are also higher.

Although there is a consistent pattern of white workers earning more than Negroes and of male workers earning more than females, non-farm residence means higher median income for both men and women, regardless of race.

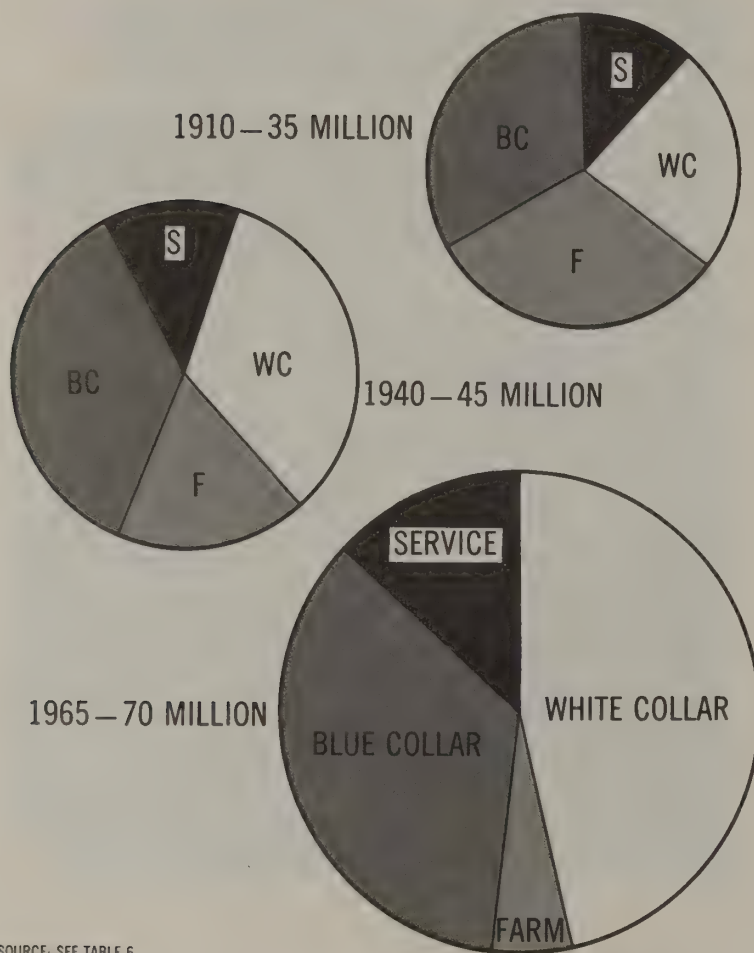
CHART 5

RATIO OF MEDIAN INCOME IN 1963 OF ALL INCOME RECIPIENTS 14 YEARS OLD AND OVER, BY SEX, RACE AND RESIDENCE, TO MEDIAN INCOME IN 1963 OF ALL WHITE MALE NON-FARM INCOME RECIPIENTS 14 YEARS OLD AND OVER



SOURCE: SEE TABLE 5

CHART 6 — EMPLOYED PERSONS BY MAJOR OCCUPATIONAL GROUP



SOURCE: SEE TABLE 6

Changing Labor Force Demands

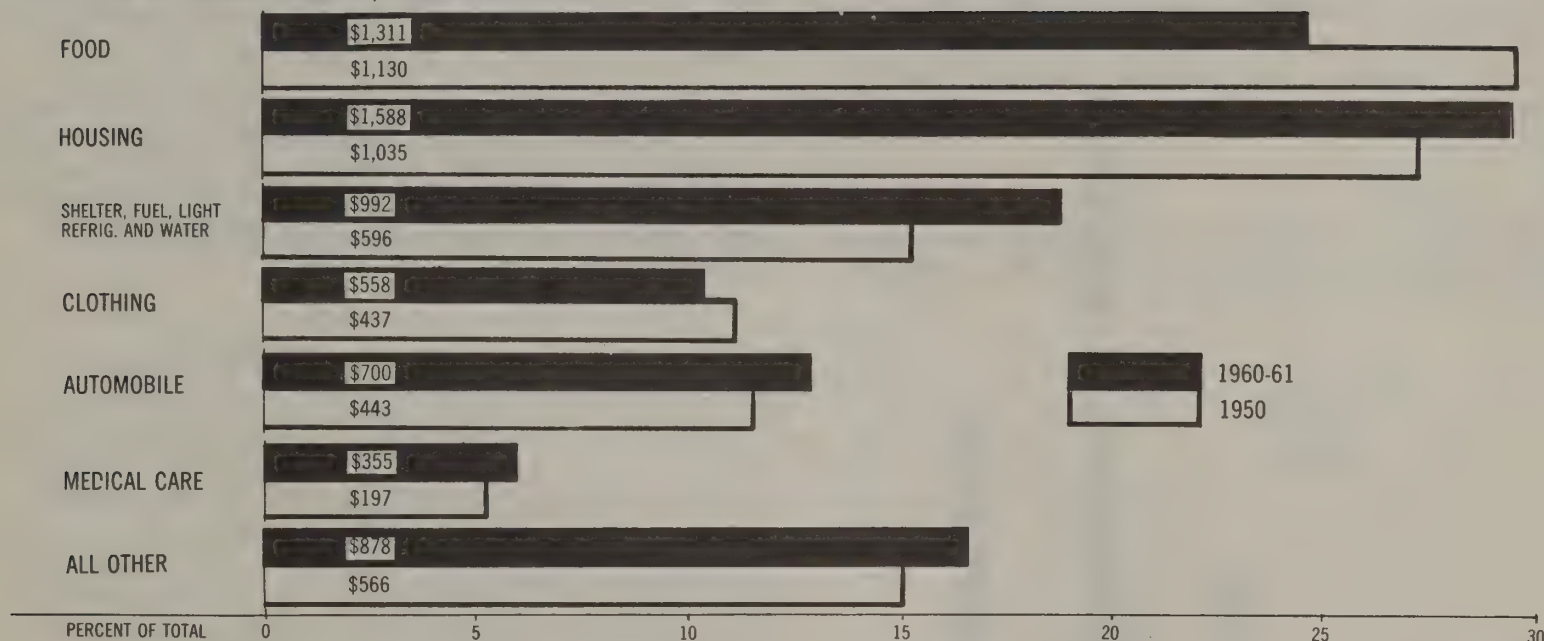
The profound changes in methods of production caused by the development of our technology have resulted in major shifts in the manpower needs, and, thus, in the structure of the labor force.

The size of the labor force has doubled between 1910 and 1965, with 35 million in 1910 and 70 million in 1965. The one occupational grouping within the labor force which has maintained a relative aggregate stability in terms of proportion of the labor force is that of the "blue collar" workers. Within this occupational grouping the only significant shift has been in that of the unskilled laborers which decreased to less than half, from 11.6 percent in 1910 to 5.0 percent in 1965.

The other occupational groups show major shifts. The white collar group, which includes professional and technical, managerial, clerical and sales workers has more than doubled, from 22.3 percent in 1910 to 45.7 percent in 1965. Among service workers, the increase as a percent of the total labor force has been from 9.6 percent in 1910 to 13.0 percent in 1965.

Farm labor accounts for the remainder of the labor force, 30.7 percent in 1910, and 5.1 percent in 1965.

**CHART 7 — ALLOCATION OF AVERAGE ANNUAL EXPENDITURES
OF ALL URBAN FAMILIES, 1960-61 AND 1950**



SOURCE: SEE TABLE 7

Changing Patterns of Spending

As family incomes rise, the way in which the money is spent assumes different patterns.

First, the necessities: food, clothing, shelter.

In 1950, the average annual expenditure for food, per family, was \$1,130. This represented almost 30.0 percent of consumption expenditures. By 1960-1961, while consumer expenditures had increased from \$3,808 in 1950 to \$5,390 and the money spent on food had risen to \$1,311, it represented almost 5.4 percent less of consumer expenditures.

A greater amount of money was spent in 1960-1961 than in 1950 on clothing, \$558 in 1960-1961 and \$437 in 1950; but this represented a smaller part of the total spent, 11.5 percent in 1950, and 10.4 percent in 1960-1961.

Although housing expenditures increased 53.4 percent between 1950 and 1960-1961, this represented slightly more than a two percent increase as part of the family's consumer expenditures.

As Luxuries Become Necessities

We spend more money on housefurnishings and equipment; on personal care, on recreation. With the need to spend a smaller part of our income on the necessities, we spend both more dollars, and a larger share of our income, on the discretionary items.

The Family Car

The amount each family spent on automobiles (purchases and operation) went up from \$443 in 1950 to \$700 in 1960-1961.

This represented a larger part of income, as well as an increase in money. In 1950 families spent 11.6 percent for automobile purchase and operation; in 1960-1961 this amounted to 13.0 percent.

Of all 56.8 million families in the United States in 1964, almost four-fifths owned automobiles. When we add to this the number of what the Census calls 'unrelated individuals' we had 61.1 million 'spending units' in the United States. Almost one-fifth of all spending units owned not one, but two or more cars! (Table 8).

THE HOUSES IN WHICH PEOPLE LIVE

The Home Owners

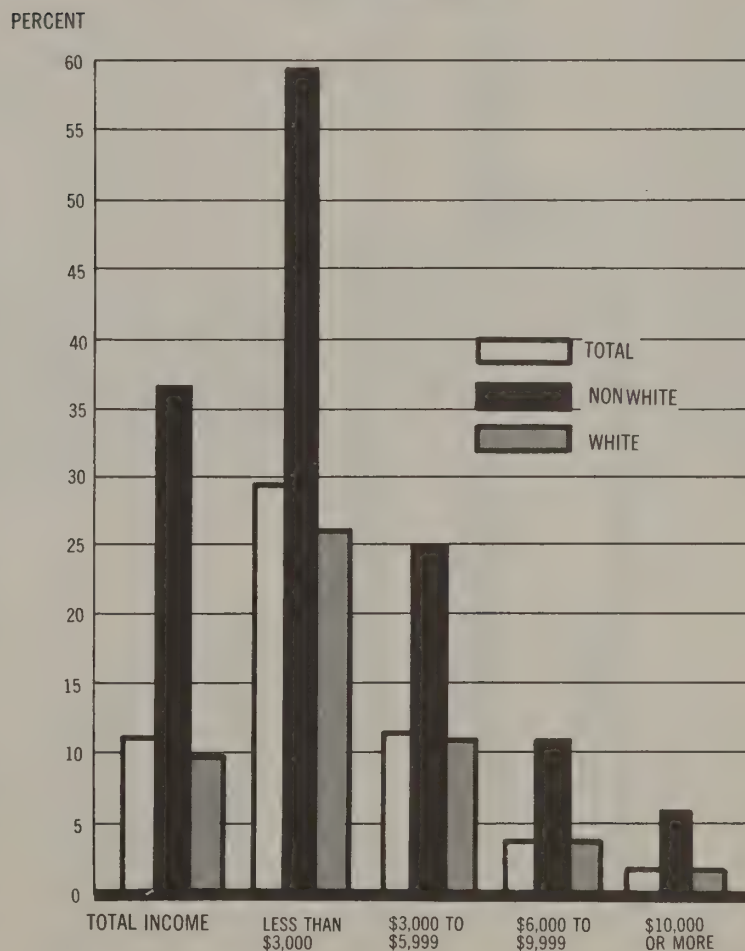
Many people consider it part of the American dream to own one's own home; but being a home-owner does not seem to solve the problem of poor housing.

In 1960, of the 32,797,000 families who lived in homes which they themselves owned, 11.4 percent were in houses which were dilapidated or lacked plumbing facilities. Almost 30.0 percent of these families whose annual incomes were below \$3,000 lived in substandard homes; but among nonwhite families, this rate was practically double, with about 60 (59.4) percent occupying such houses.

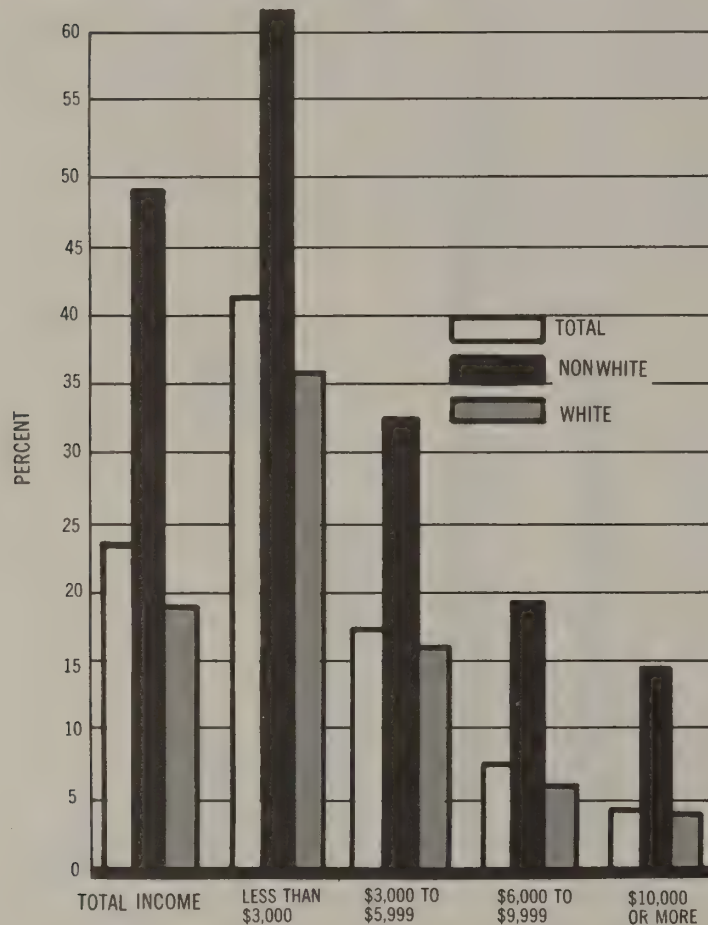
The Renters

For families living in homes which they rented, the picture was even more bleak. Almost one-quarter of the 20,227,000 families living in rented housing, occupied substandard accommodations in 1960. For the income group below \$3,000, 42.0 percent of all families occupied substandard housing; but among nonwhite families a shocking 62.0 percent were poorly housed.

CHART 8 — PERCENT OF OWNER-OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS DILAPIDATED OR LACKING PLUMBING FACILITIES, BY RACE AND 1959 INCOME; 1960



**CHART 9—PERCENT OF RENTER-OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS
DILAPIDATED OR LACKING PLUMBING FACILITIES,
BY RACE AND 1959 INCOME; 1960**



SOURCE: SEE TABLE 10

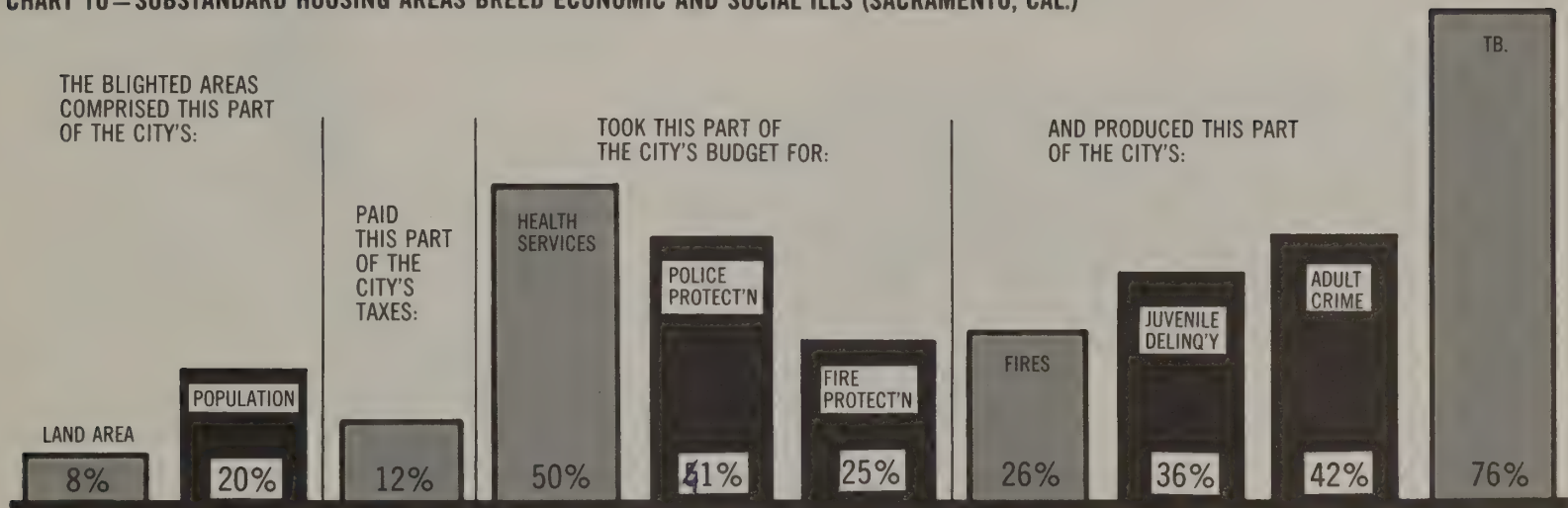
Poor Housing for Poor People

Substandard housing is consistently more prevalent for nonwhite families than for white families. In the lowest income class, the rate of poor housing was almost twice as high for nonwhite families as for white in 1960. This situation prevailed at all income levels. In the \$3,000 to \$6,000 income class, 15.5 percent of the white inhabitants were in substandard housing, as compared to more than double (32.9 percent) among nonwhite families at the same income level. In the next highest income class more than three times the percentage of nonwhite families lived in substandard housing.

Poor Housing for the Non-Poor

That families with inadequate incomes live in poor housing may not be too surprising. But 15.0 percent of nonwhite families with income of \$10,000 a year and over, also lived in rented housing which is considered substandard. When people who can afford better housing do not have it, and they are not white, it can only be inferred that their race has forced them to live in such homes. It is true that 3.7 percent of white families with incomes over \$10,000 also lived in substandard housing, but the much higher rate of bad housing for nonwhite families must be recognized as another symptom of a serious social problem.

CHART 10—SUBSTANDARD HOUSING AREAS BREED ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL ILLS (SACRAMENTO, CAL.)



SOURCE: SEE APPENDIX

The Cost of Poor Housing

The cost of poor housing to the community has been measured in several cities, and the relationship between urban "blight" and costs to the community has been estimated.

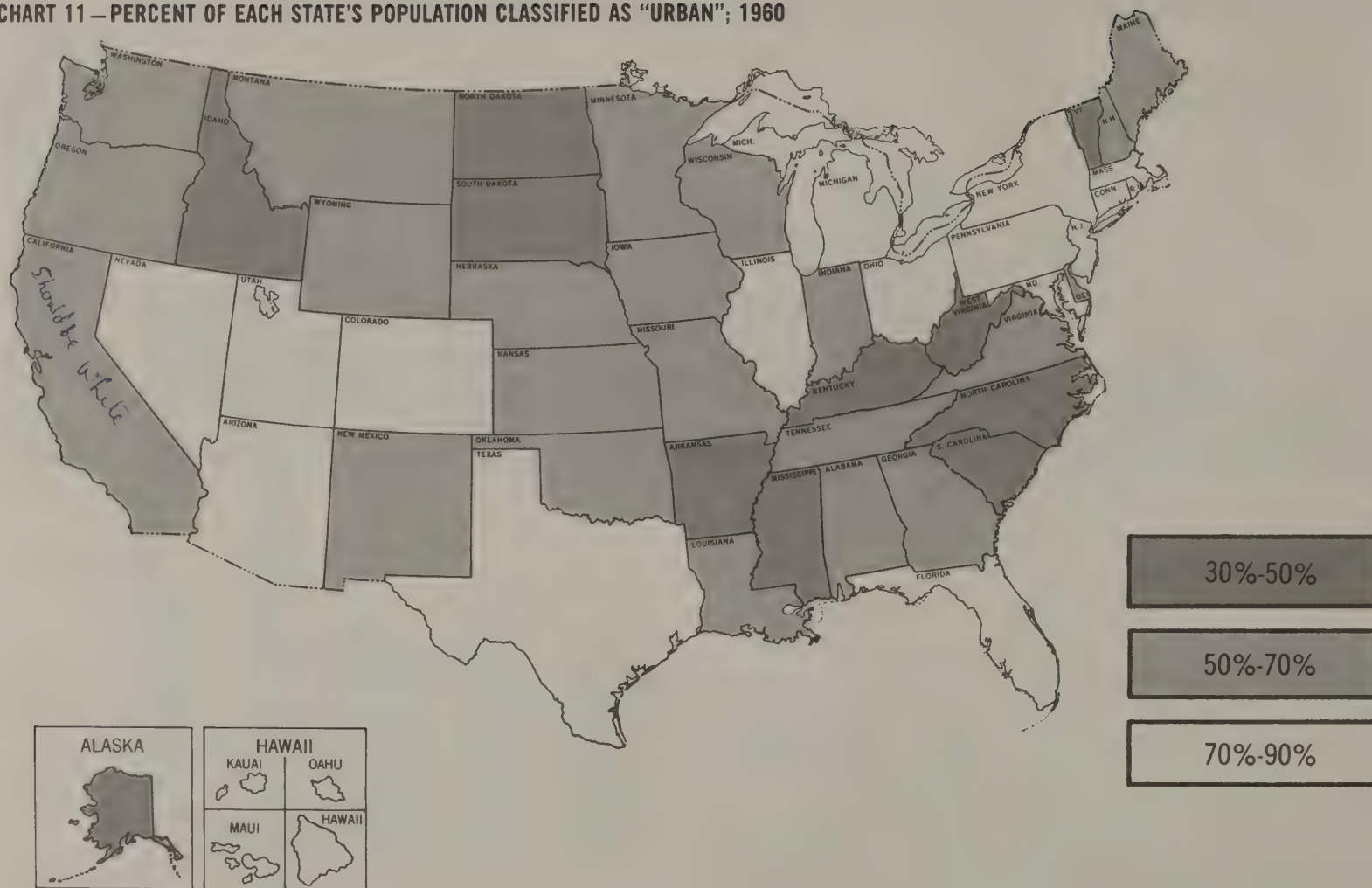
In comparing a substandard area with a control "good area" it was found that police charges were 2½ times as high, ambulance runs and fire calls almost twice as high, welfare costs 14 times as high, and visiting nurse calls were four times as high.

In another city, the poor housing area produced 36.0 percent of the city's juvenile delinquency, and 76.0 percent of the city's tuberculosis cases.

A third city found that for every tax dollar per capita spent on police, fire and health services in a "good" area, the costs in the "blighted area" were \$1.87 for police, \$1.67 for fire department services, and \$2.25 for health services.

The elimination of slums, the creation of open space and park areas, would be, not a cost, but an investment, in the health and welfare of all the people.

CHART 11 — PERCENT OF EACH STATE'S POPULATION CLASSIFIED AS "URBAN"; 1960



SOURCE: SEE TABLE 11

URBAN LIFE

We Are an Urban Nation

In the language of the U. S. Bureau of the Census, “urban” does not necessarily mean that people live in large cities. Generally speaking, a locality with a population of 2,500 or more is classified as “urban.” The “flight from the farm” is, however, a reality, with almost three-quarters of the population counted as urban.

A glance at the level of urbanization of the 50 States and the District of Columbia shows that between 1910 and 1960 all the States in the Union, except Rhode Island, Massachusetts and New York, the three which ranked highest in 1910, have increased in their rate of urbanization. Of the three which did rank highest in 1910, two, Rhode Island and Massachusetts, are still at the top of the list. This does not include the District of Columbia which maintained its 1910 rate of 100.0 percent in 1960.

The Decline of the Center Cities

As people have moved from the farm, those living in the center cities have been moving away to the suburbs and “exurbs.” Of 21 central cities with populations of over 90,000 in 1960 all showed a decline in population from 1950. This is not a new phenomenon; it has been the historical pattern in America. People come first to the center city but they move away from the center as they become more prosperous. In the early years of our history, this meant to the outlying sections of the city; today it means outside the city limits.

The result has been that although people work in the cities, they move away as soon as they can afford to do so, taking their taxes with them, and spending their money in the burgeoning shopping centers that are springing up all over the country in the suburban areas. The central city is left to deteriorate and blighted areas and slums develop. The exceptions to this trend are the very rich who can afford to live in the expensive luxury apartments that are going up in many of our center cities. But the burden of supporting social services, education, health, transportation, and the other necessary services in the cities grows, and city revenues decline.

CHART 12—MAJOR CENTRAL CITIES LOSING POPULATION; 1950-60

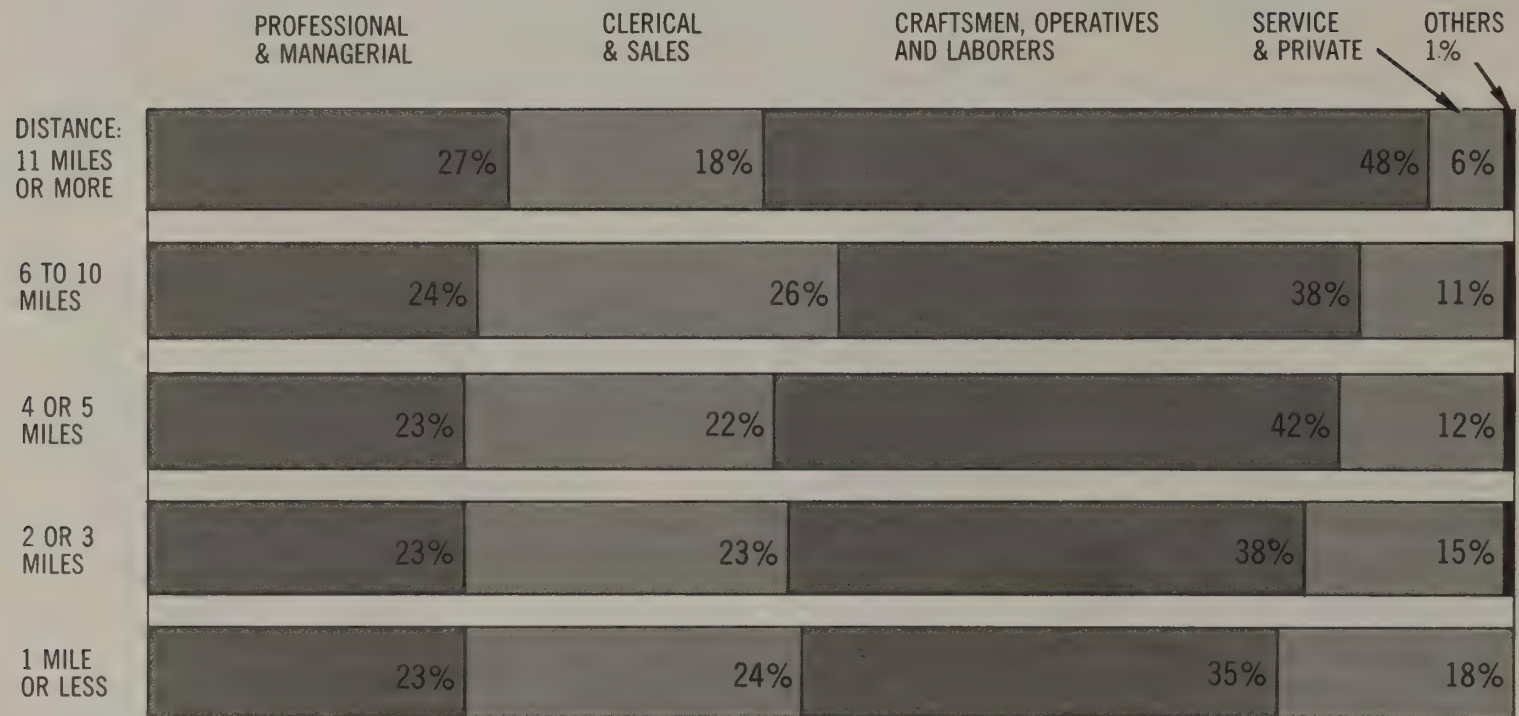


SOURCE: SEE TABLE 12

Megalopolis

As the suburbs grow they begin to spread until they reach the suburbs from neighboring central cities, creating what has come to be called a “megalopolis”—large urbanized areas, tying together in one complex such widely separated cities as Gary, Indiana, and Evanston, Illinois, linked around the central city, Chicago.

CHART 13 — DISTANCE TO WORK, PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF WORK COMMUTERS BY OCCUPATION; 1963



SOURCE: SEE TABLE 13

CHART 14—MEANS OF TRANSPORTATION TO WORK OF WORKERS
DURING THE CENSUS WEEK FOR THE UNITED STATES; 1960

TRANSPORTATION

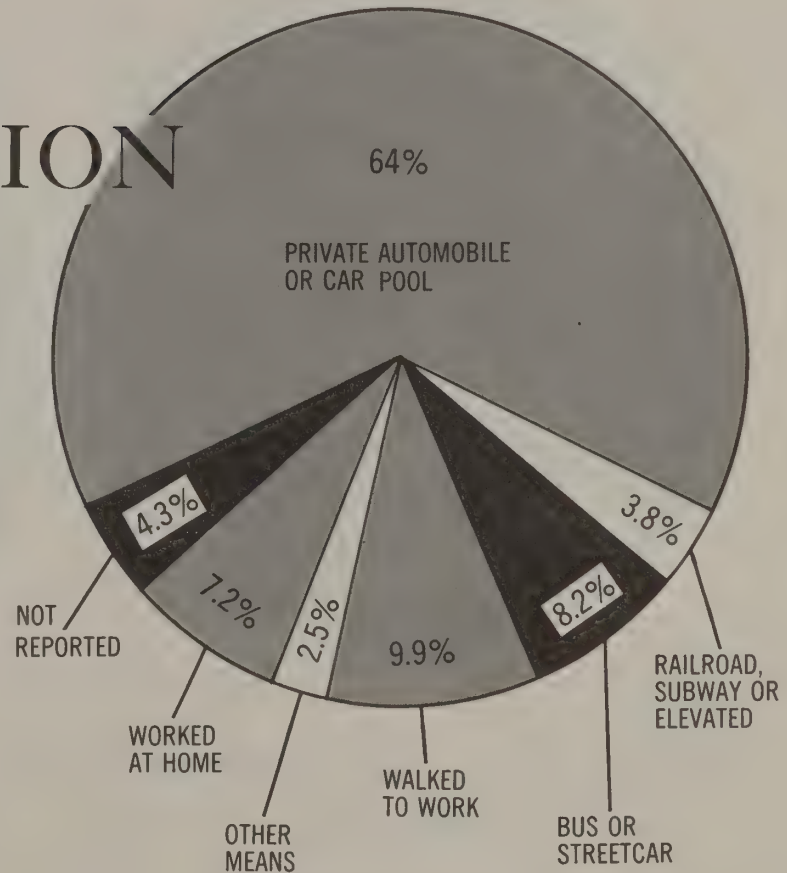
The Journey to Work

In 1960, 64.0 percent of American workers traveled to their place of work by automobile—either their own or in car pools. Thus, having a car is no longer a luxury. People need cars to get to work; and to seek employment. Only 12.0 percent of the labor force traveled to work by public mass transportation. This included railroad, subway or elevated, bus or streetcar. Most of the rest either walked to work—about 10.0 percent, or worked at home.

The need for comprehensive systems of public mass transportation is emphasized every day as we see the thousands of cars carrying people to and from work, into the center cities from the suburbs in the morning, and the reverse route in the evening.

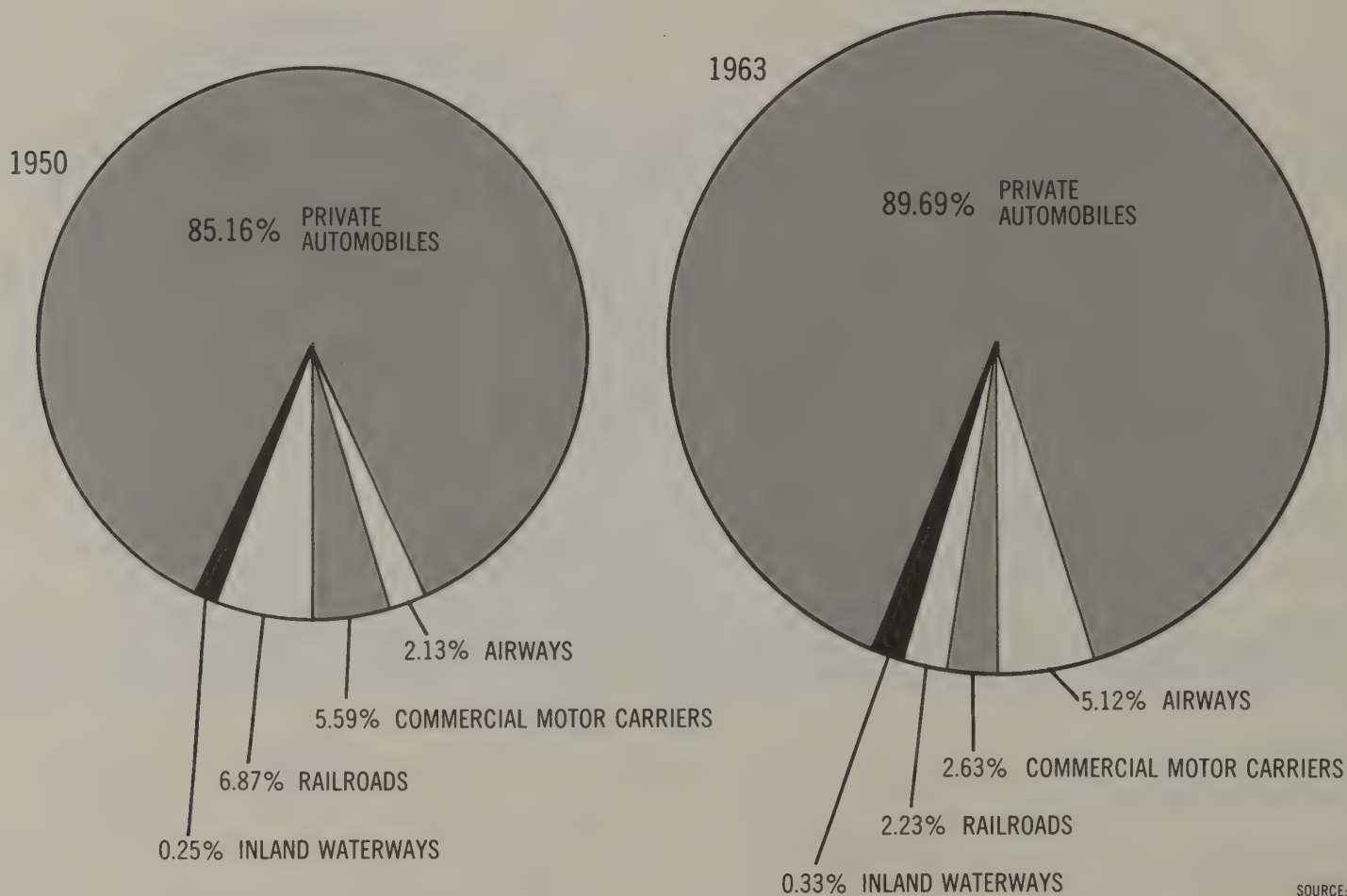
The Distance to Work

Almost half of all work commuters travel six or more miles to work. Ironically, of the people in the lowest paying occupations, the craftsmen, operatives and laborers, more than half had to travel the longer distances.



SOURCE: SEE TABLE 14

CHART 15—VOLUME OF DOMESTIC INTERCITY PASSENGER TRAFFIC, BY TYPE OF TRANSPORTATION; 1950 AND 1963



SOURCE: SEE TABLE 15

People on the Move

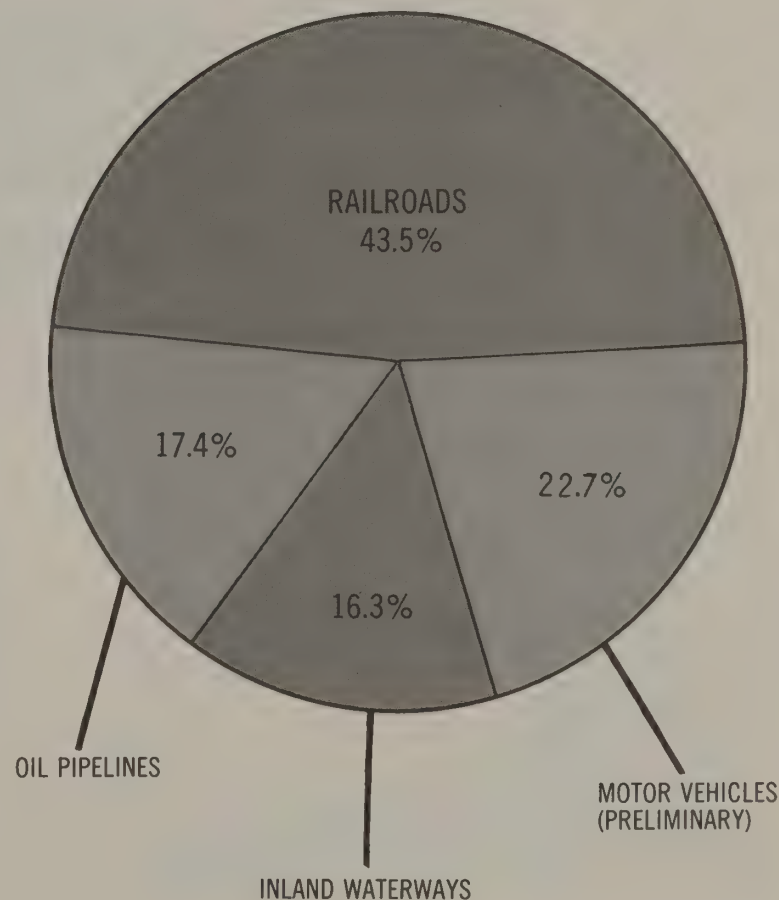
In addition to their journey to work in their home cities, Americans traveled almost 835,000 million inter-city passenger miles in 1963. This was almost twice the mileage traveled in 1950. By far the most popular means of transport was the automobile. Almost 90.0 percent of the passenger miles traveled were by this means. Air travel quadrupled in the same period of time, from 10,000 million to 43,000 million passenger miles. Of the two other major means of transportation, commercial motor carriers and railroads, they both declined in use, giving way to the faster airplane, or the family car.

Movement of Goods

Freight moves across vast distances in this country. As the Council of Economic Advisers has said: "Freight transportation . . . created the first and biggest of the common markets, thus permitting other industries to capitalize upon the economies of specialization and large-scale production."

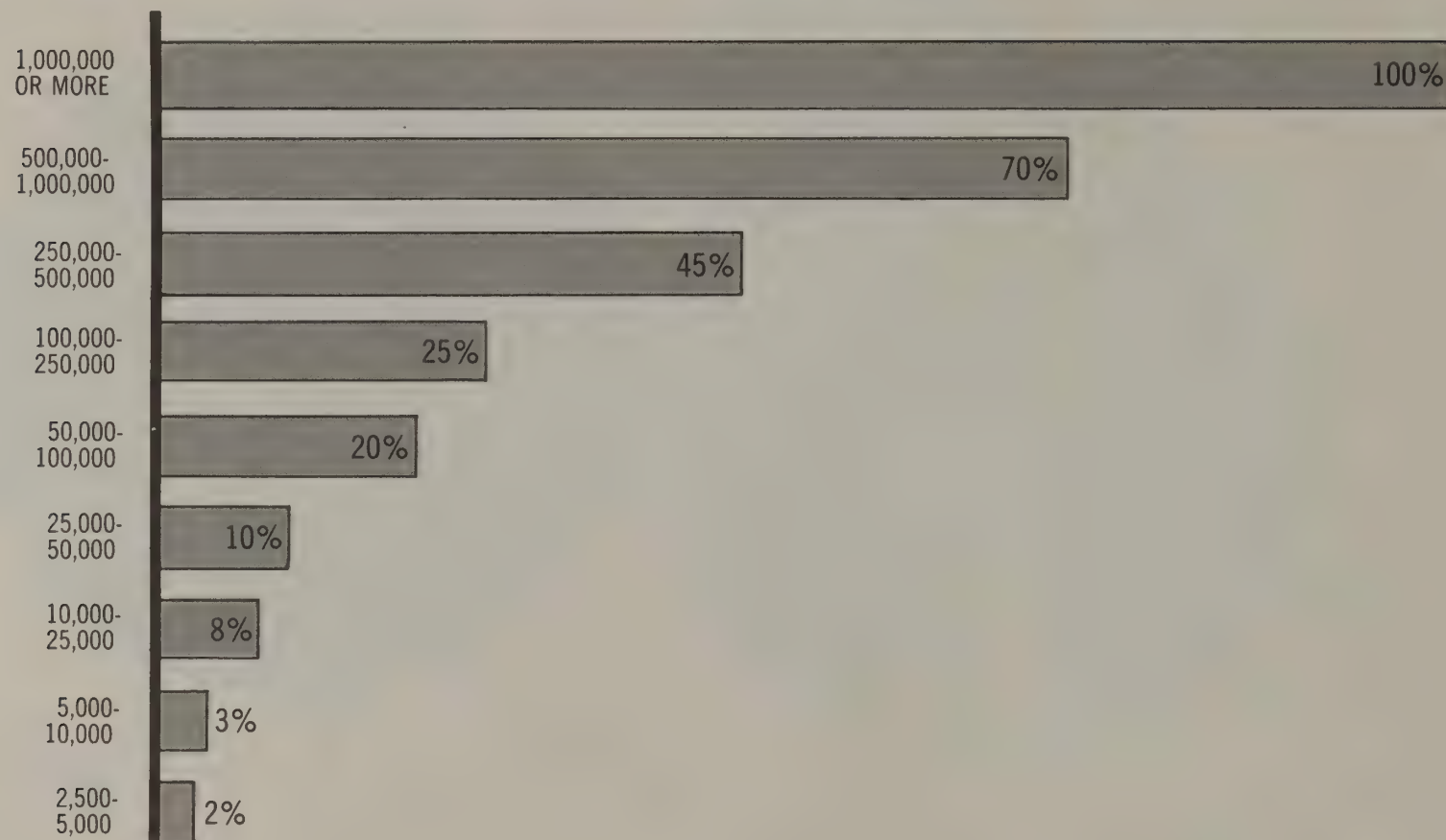
New forms of transportation and the resulting changes in traffic patterns are dramatic manifestations of technical change. While railroads fell from carrying 61.3 percent of our intercity freight in 1940 to only 43.5 percent in 1964, other means of transportation increased dramatically. Another innovation in transport is in the use of oil pipelines which rose in use from 9.6 percent in 1940 to 17.4 percent in 1964.

CHART 16 — VOLUME OF INTERCITY FREIGHT TRAFFIC; 1964



SOURCE: SEE TABLE 16

CHART 17 — URBAN PLACES WITH MAJOR AIR POLLUTION PROBLEMS, BY POPULATION; 1960



SOURCE: SEE TABLE 17

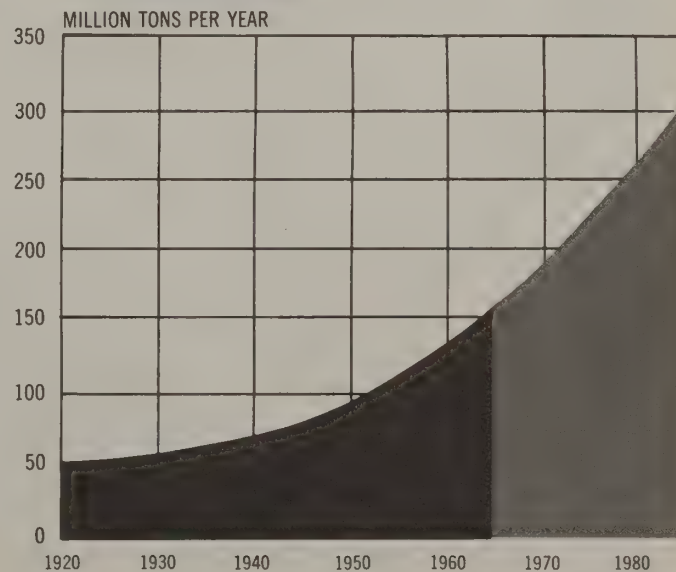
THE ENVIRONMENT IN WHICH WE LIVE

The Air We Breathe

As our society has become more industrialized and urbanized, our air has become more contaminated, so that air pollution is becoming a major health hazard.

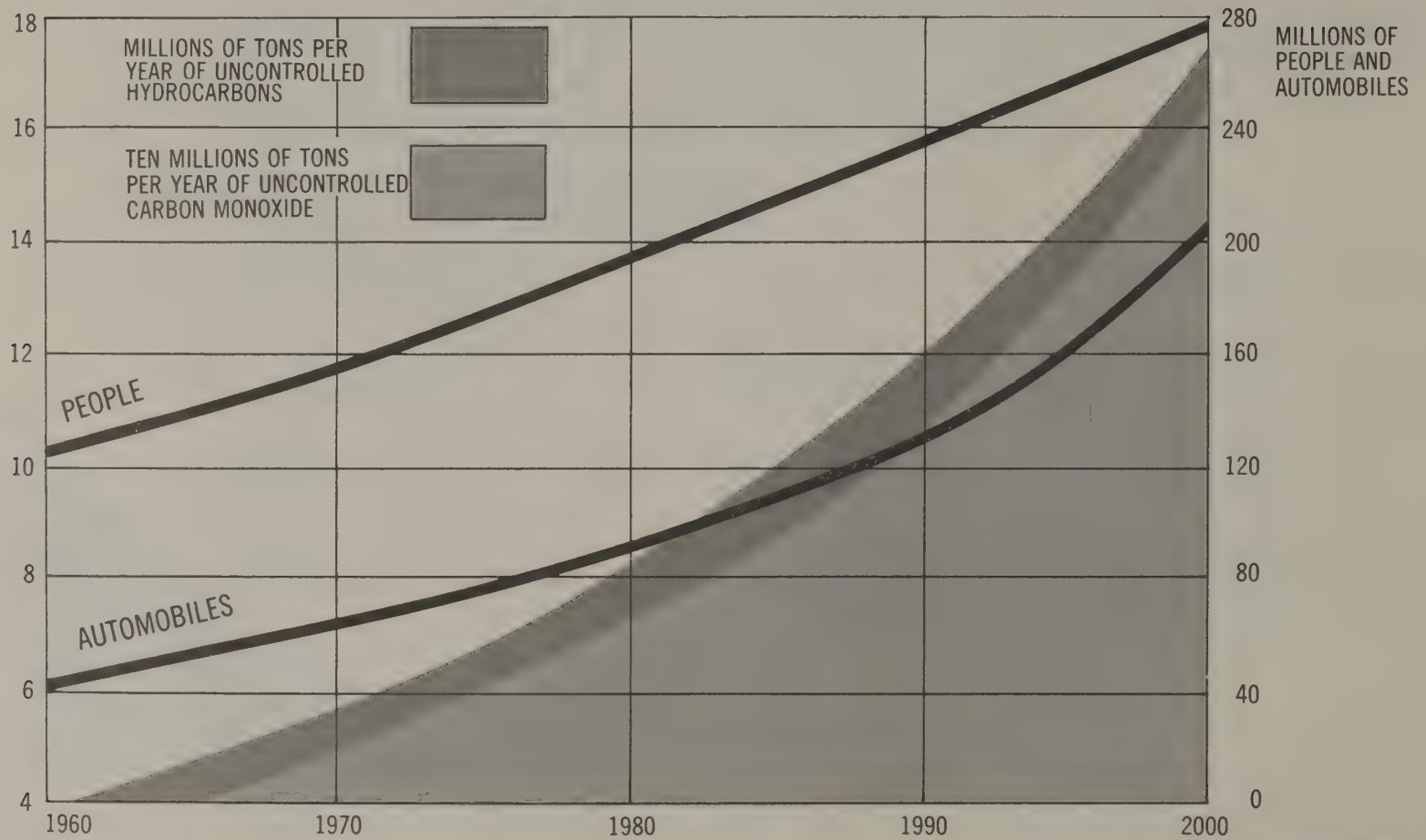
The relationship between the extent of urbanization and the extent of pollution is inescapable. Smoke from thousands of antiquated and over-burdened incinerators, open fires at city dumps, burning of demolition refuse, automobile exhausts—spew 150 million tons of pollutants into the air annually. If this process is not controlled, by 1970 this figure will reach almost 200 million tons, and by 1980 it will be about 250 million tons.

CHART 18—TOTAL REFUSE PRODUCTION IN THE U. S., IN MILLIONS OF TONS PER YEAR



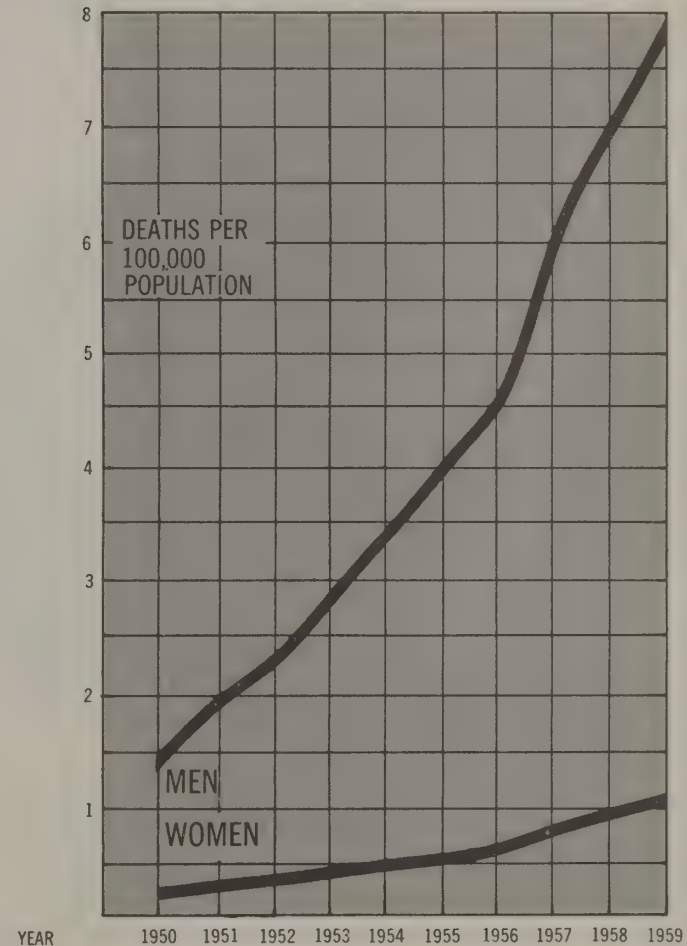
SOURCE: SEE APPENDIX

CHART 19—AUTOMOTIVE HYDROCARBON AND CARBON MONOXIDE EMISSIONS IN URBAN AREAS



SOURCE: SEE APPENDIX

CHART 20—DEATH RATES FROM PULMONARY EMPHYSEMA, BY YEAR AND SEX, IN THE U. S.; 1950-59



SOURCE: SEE APPENDIX

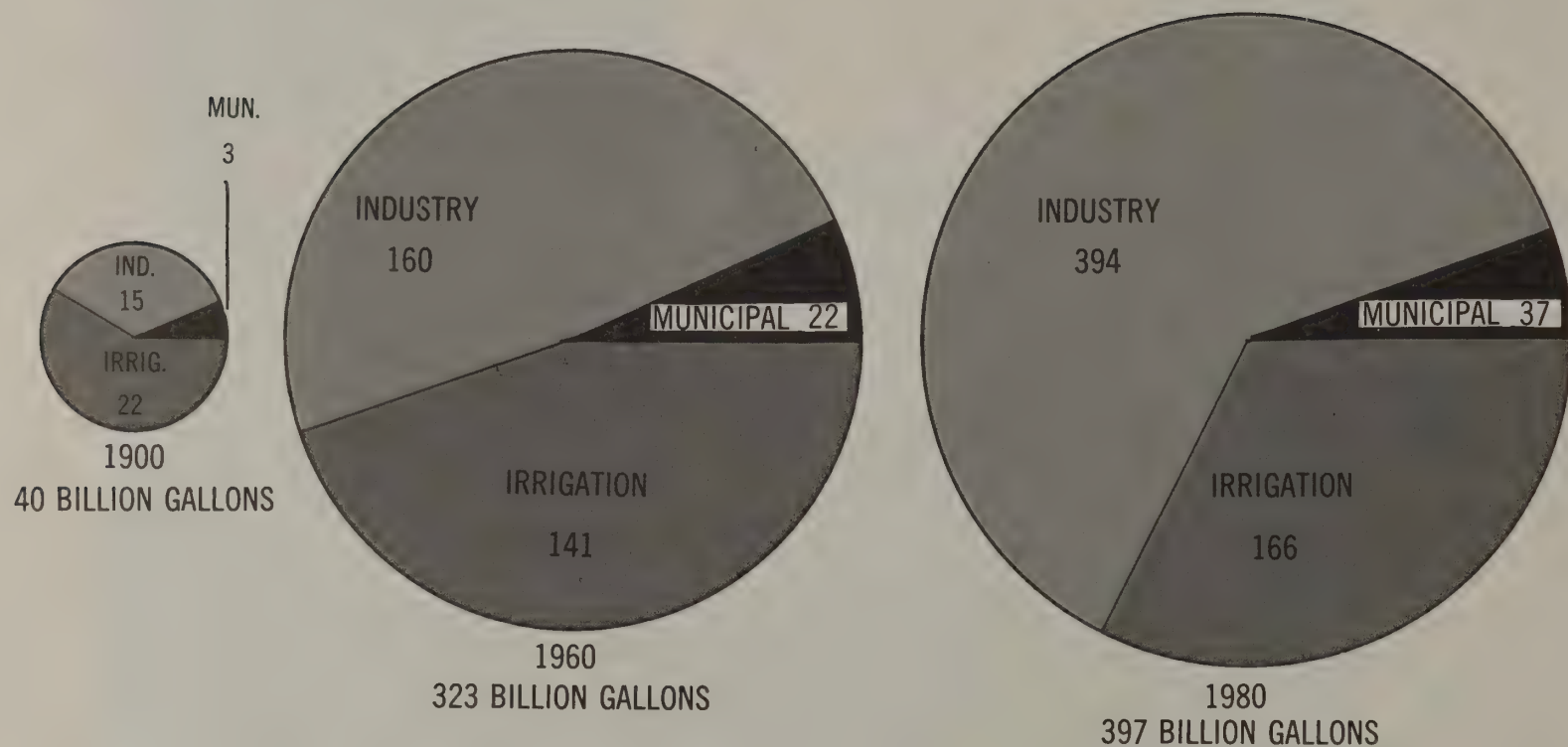
One of the major sources of air pollution is the motor vehicle. Today, cars, trucks and buses are responsible for about half of the total air pollution problem. The explanation lies partly in the phenomenal increase in the number of motor vehicles in use. In 1940 there were about 32.5 million cars, trucks, and buses registered in the entire country; by 1950 the number had risen to 49.1 million; and by 1960 stood at just under 74 million. In 1965 this had risen to 88 million motor vehicles in use; and by 1985 there will be an estimated 110 million cars, trucks, and buses operating in urban areas.

The Effects of Air Pollution

Smog, which is created by automobile exhaust, causes eye and throat irritation, reduced visibility (which also makes it a driving hazard), and damage to certain kinds of vegetation, and certain materials such as rubber.

Studies show that air pollution is associated with a number of respiratory ailments, such as chronic bronchitis, chronic constrictive ventilatory disease, pulmonary emphysema, bronchial asthma, and lung cancer.

CHART 21 — THE THREE USERS OF WATER, IN BILLIONS OF GALLONS PER DAY



SOURCE: SEE APPENDIX

The Water We Drink

Water pollution is another consequence of our industrial and technological development. Indeed, industry is one of the largest users of water. Between 1960 and 1980, it is anticipated that industry will increase its use of water by 146 percent; in that same period municipalities will increase their use by 68 percent; and water use for irrigation will increase by 18 percent.

In the Cities

Between 1900 and 1960 the amount of water used in cities increased more than seven times. By 1980, it is expected that it will be more than 12 times the 1900 level.

This reflects not only population increases in the cities, but also the demands of our higher standards of living: bathrooms, kitchens, home laundries, and air conditioning, all new water users.

CHART 22—MUNICIPAL WATER USE; 1900-1980

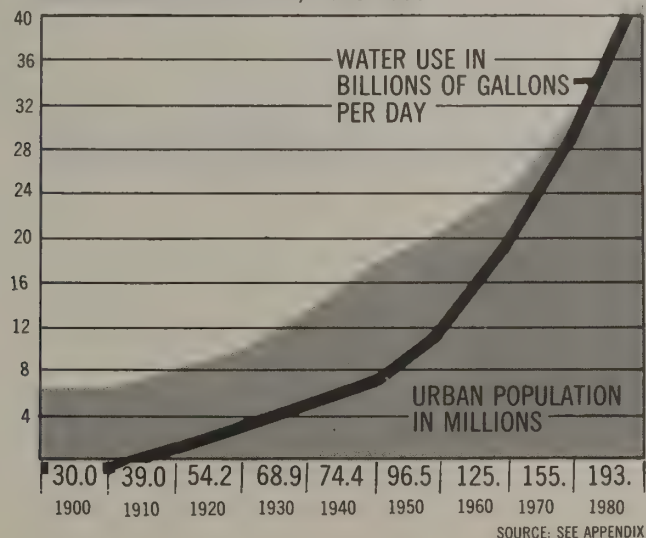


CHART 23—DEMAND FOR WATER OVERTAKES SUPPLY *

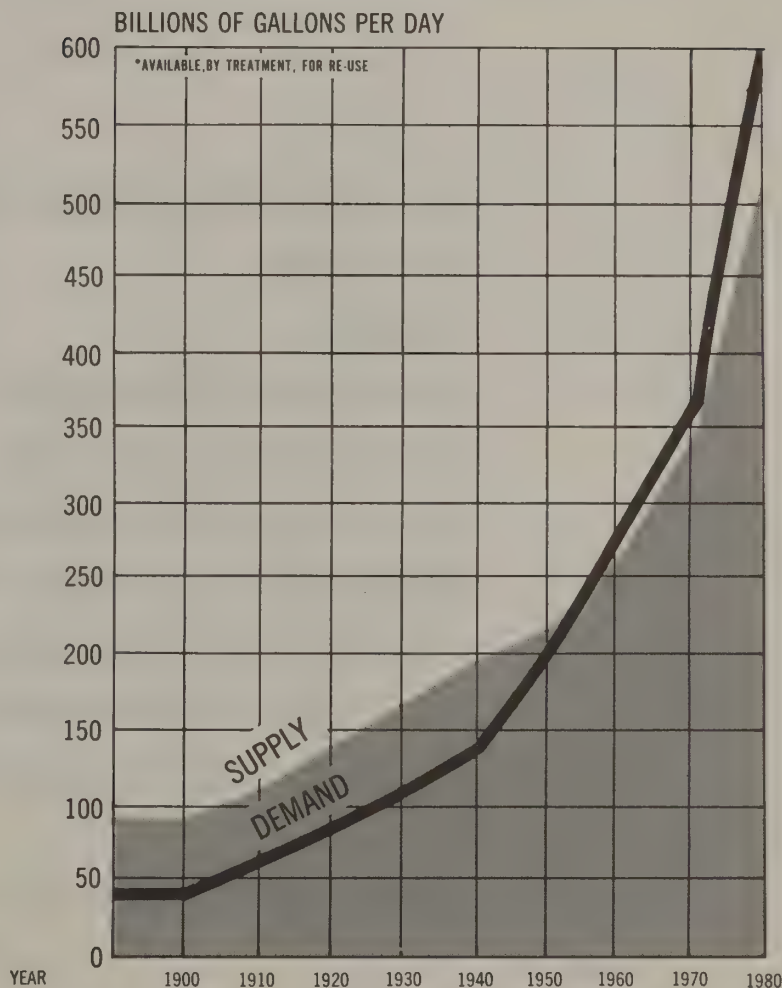
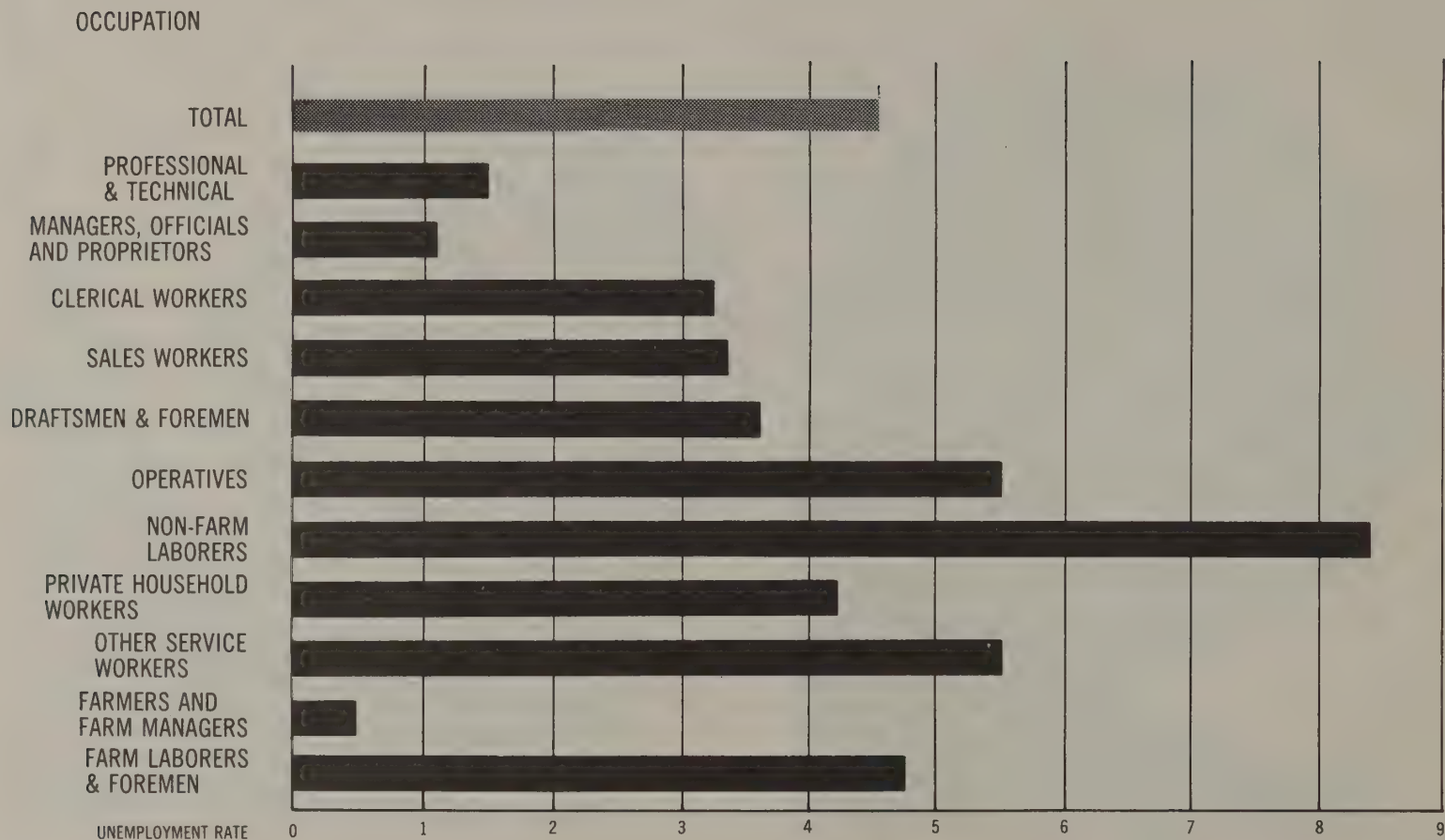
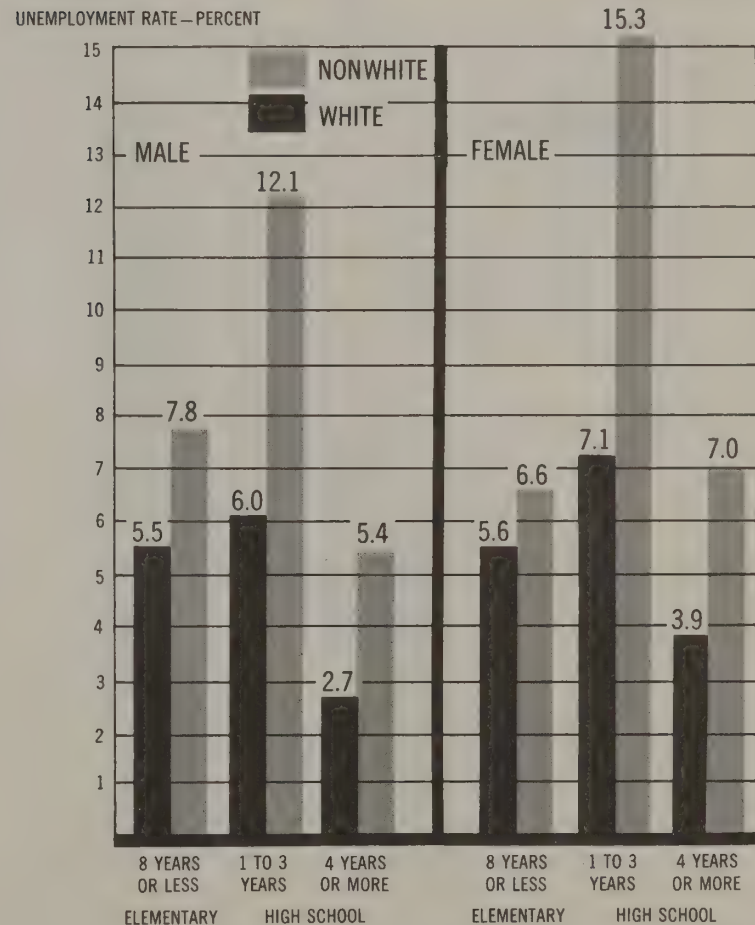


CHART 24—UNEMPLOYMENT RATE, BY OCCUPATION OF LAST JOB, 1965



SOURCE: SEE TABLE 18

CHART 25 — UNEMPLOYMENT RATE, BY EDUCATION AND COLOR, OF PERSONS 18 YEARS OLD AND OVER; 1965



SOURCE: SEE TABLE 19

PEOPLE AND THEIR PROBLEMS

The Unskilled

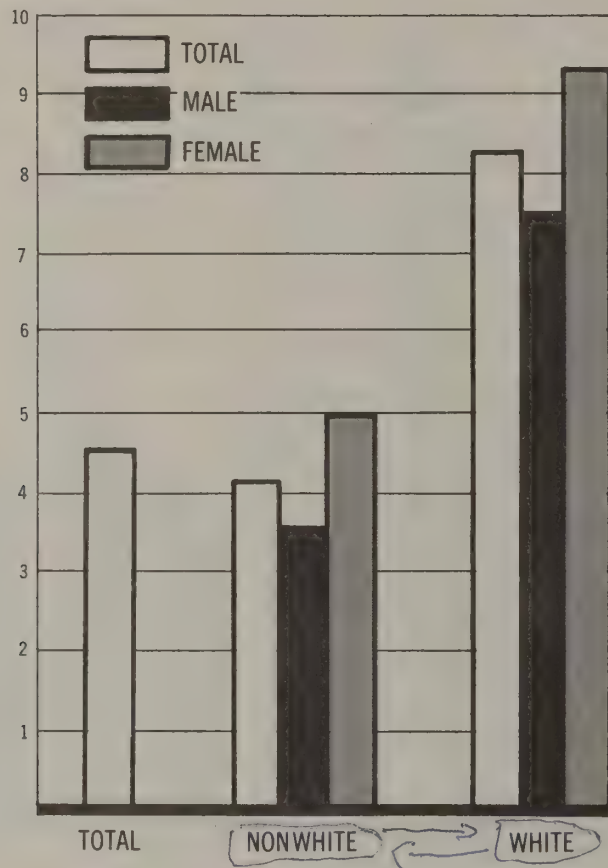
At the same time that we are observing shortages of workers in the occupations demanding high levels of education and skill, unemployment rates are high among the unskilled. By the end of 1965 the average rate of unemployment for the Nation was 4.6 percent; but that of unskilled laborers (non-farm) was 8.4 percent.

Education and Unemployment

Low educational attainment and high risk of unemployment go together. The lowest rates of unemployment, considerably below the national average, are found among those who have graduated from college. As we go down the scale of the number of years of school completed, we find that the less education, the higher the rate of unemployment.

CHART 26 — UNEMPLOYMENT RATE, BY COLOR; 1965

UNEMPLOYMENT RATE — PERCENT



SOURCE: SEE TABLE 20

Race and Unemployment

If one is not a member of the white race, the chances of being unemployed are just about doubled. The unemployment rates of white men 18 years of age and over, who have completed three years of high school was 6.0 percent in 1965; for nonwhite men at the same level of education, the unemployment rate was 12.1 percent. Similarly for the women. Women with three years or less of high school had an unemployment rate of 7.1 percent if they were white, and 15.3 percent if they were nonwhite.

Sex and Unemployment

Sex, too, is a factor in unemployment. Women 18 years of age and over, with four years or more of high school had an unemployment rate of 3.9 percent if they were white; white men with similar education had a rate of 2.7 percent. If a nonwhite woman had four years of high school or more, her unemployment rate was 7.0 percent. Nonwhite men with the same education, had an unemployment rate of 5.4 percent.

Education and Family

Most wage earners work not only for themselves, but have families to support. When the head of a family is employed, his chances of earning enough to support his family depend on the

amount of education he has had. The higher the level of education attained, whether the head of the family is a man or a woman, the better the chances for a higher income. In families with income of \$3,000 a year or less, over three out of five were headed by someone with a grade school education or less. At the other end of the scale, in families whose annual income was \$15,000 or more, over half had been to college, and two out of five had completed their college education.

Children in Trouble with the Law

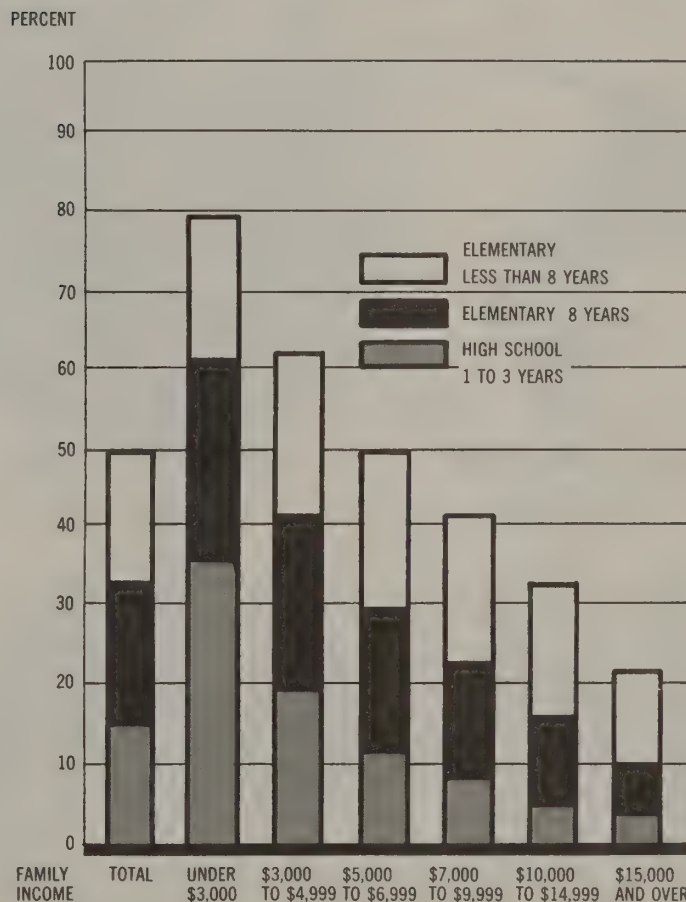
As the number of children increases, the incidence of juvenile delinquency also rises. But the rate of increase in the incidence of juvenile delinquency has been at a much faster pace than has that in the number of children (aged 10 to 17).

Not including traffic violations, juvenile court cases increased 56.0 percent between 1957 and 1964; in this same period the number of children aged 10 to 17 increased 31.1 percent. The increase in the number of children in this age group was 4.1 percent from 1963 to 1964; the increase in juvenile delinquency cases for this period was 14.1 percent. (Table 22)

The Cost to Society

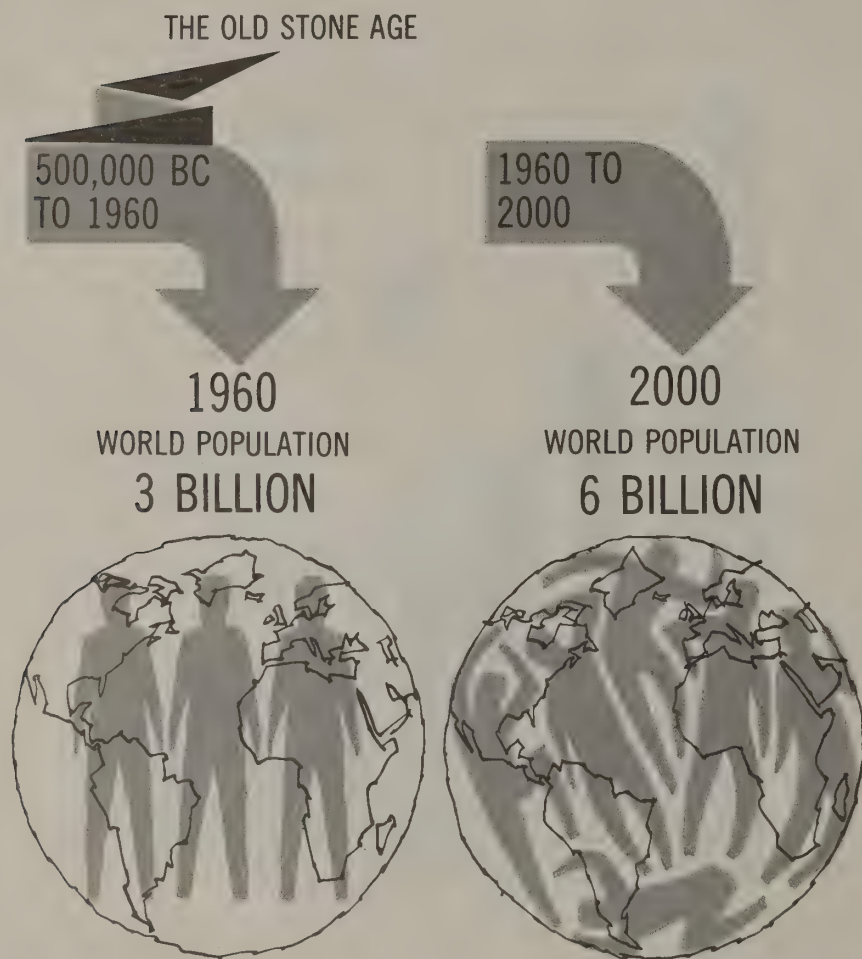
When a child gets into trouble with the law, society pays an average of \$3,020 a year to maintain him in an institution. This is just about the same amount of money that is needed for a city family of four just barely to rise above the "poverty line."

CHART 27—FAMILY HEADS COMPLETING LESS THAN 4 YEARS OF HIGH SCHOOL AS A PERCENT OF ALL FAMILY HEADS, BY FAMILY INCOME IN 1964, FOR THE UNITED STATES



SOURCE: SEE TABLE 21

CHART 28 — GROWTH OF WORLD POPULATION



SOURCE: SEE APPENDIX

The Population Explosion

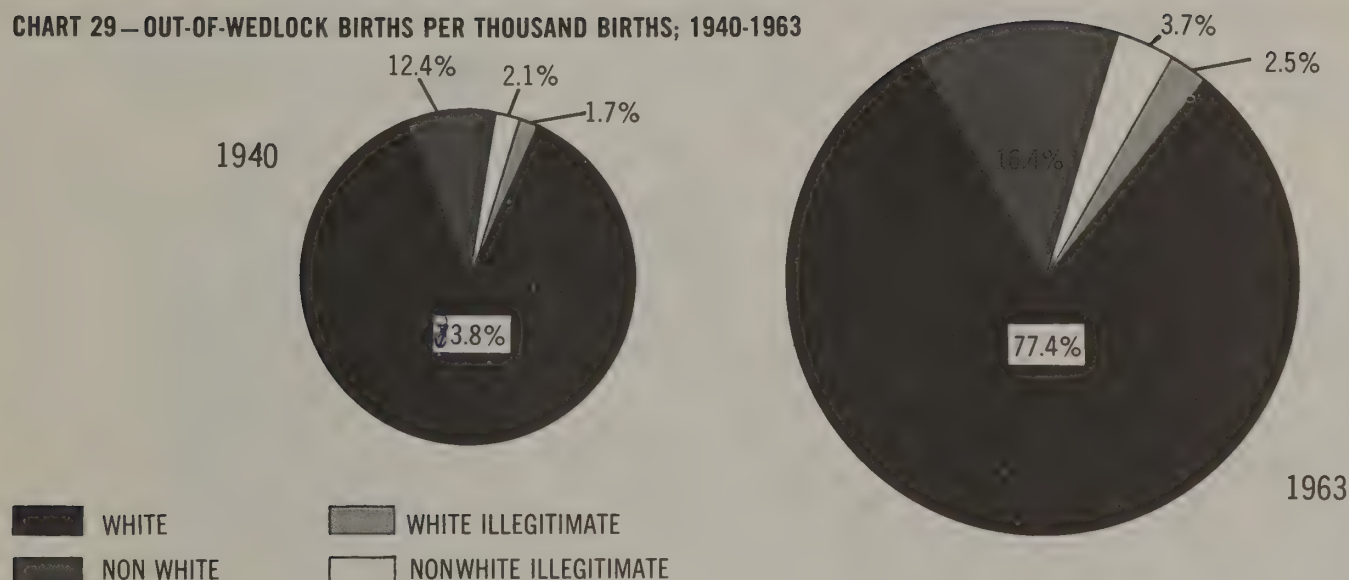
This commonly-used expression is no myth. It has taken all the hundreds of thousands of years of man's existence on earth to the year 1960 for the world's population to reach three billion. Reliable projections of the world's population growth indicate that it will take only 40 years to add the next three billion. By the year 2000 there will be six billion people on earth!

Over-population in any area, be it a small neighborhood, a city, or the whole nation, can adversely effect the quality of people's lives. Research to date strongly suggests that children who grow up in large families that do not have adequate housing, income and other resources are apt to be impaired in their physical, emotional and intellectual development.

"And the Poor Get Children"

Much of poverty is traceable to the numbers of children in families of the unskilled, including especially the pre-school children in fatherless homes. For example: families classified as poor with male head 22-54 years old, have 3 to 4 children (the total divided by the number of families is 3.3 per family) under age 22, and an average family income of \$2,253. Families not classified as poor have an average annual income of \$8,782 and an average of two children per family. Families with female heads fare even worse if they are poor: an average family income of \$1,567, and approximately the same number of children under the age of 22 as the poor families which are headed by males. Female headed families who are not poor have an average income of \$5,715. The total number of children in such families, divided by the number of families, averages 1.6 per family.

CHART 29 — OUT-OF-WEDLOCK BIRTHS PER THOUSAND BIRTHS; 1940-1963



SOURCE: SEE TABLE 23

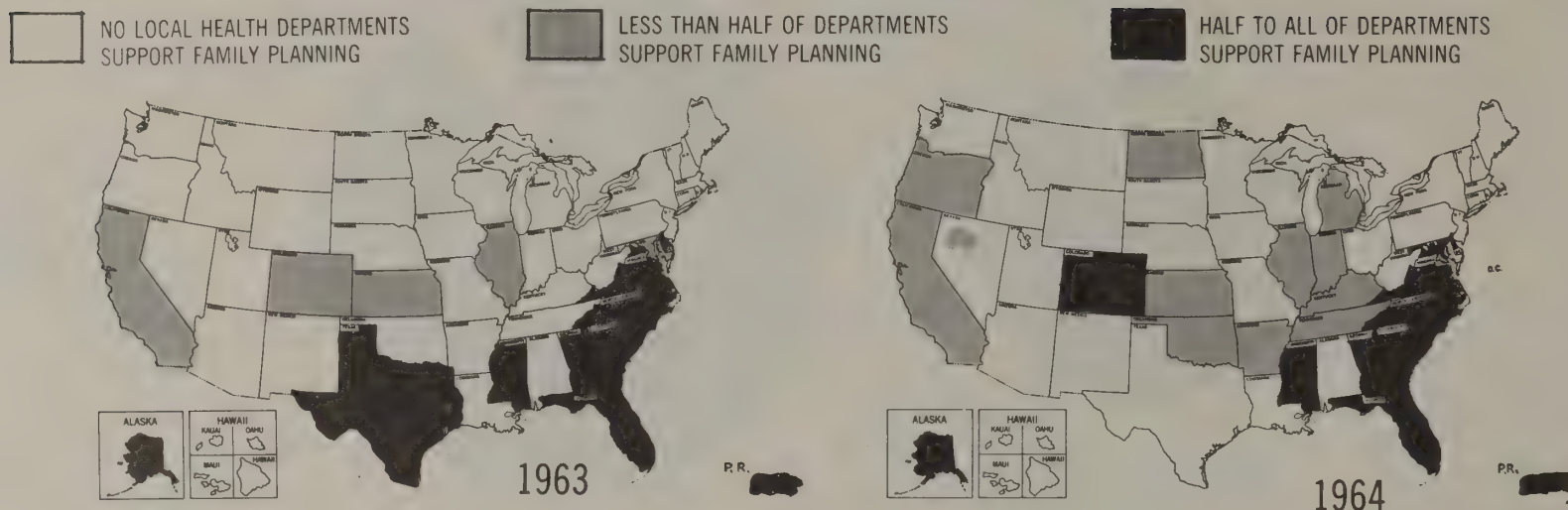
Unwanted Children

Demographers use the term “excess fertility” when “either the husband or the wife or both did not want another child at the time of the last conception.” In a study made in 1960, it was shown that, for the Nation as a whole, 17 percent of white families, and 31 percent of nonwhite families, had excess fertility. It was further found that families with a low level of educational attainment, and low income, had the highest rate of excess fertility.

Illegitimacy

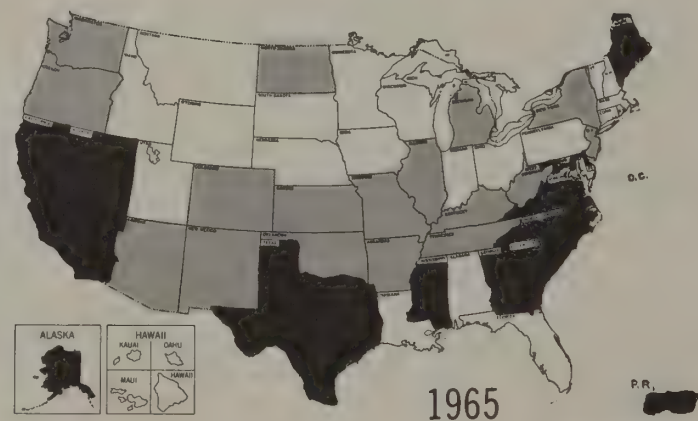
In the period between 1940 and 1963 the reported number of births out of wedlock has almost tripled, from 90,000 in 1940 to 260,000 in 1963. The rate of increase in that period has gone up among both white and nonwhite women. In 1963, 6.3 percent of all children were born out of wedlock, with the reported rate for white births 3.1 percent, and with almost one-quarter of all nonwhite births reported in this category. The problem of this apparent rise in the rate of illegitimacy, with all the attendant burdens imposed upon the children and the mothers, is a critical problem which has an impact on the general welfare of society.

CHART 30—STATES WHERE LOCAL HEALTH DEPARTMENTS SUPPORT FAMILY PLANNING SERVICES



Family Planning

In recent years, public officials have become increasingly aware of the need to make education and instruction in family planning more widely available. In 1965, 24 States and Federal jurisdictions reported using Maternal and Child Health and Maternity Care funds provided through the Children's Bureau of the Welfare Administration, for family planning. The U. S. government not only provides for family planning services in this country, but in recognition of the world-wide need, international aid now also includes funds for assistance in the development of family planning programs abroad in countries which request it.



SOURCE: SEE APPENDIX

1960-1970

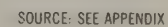
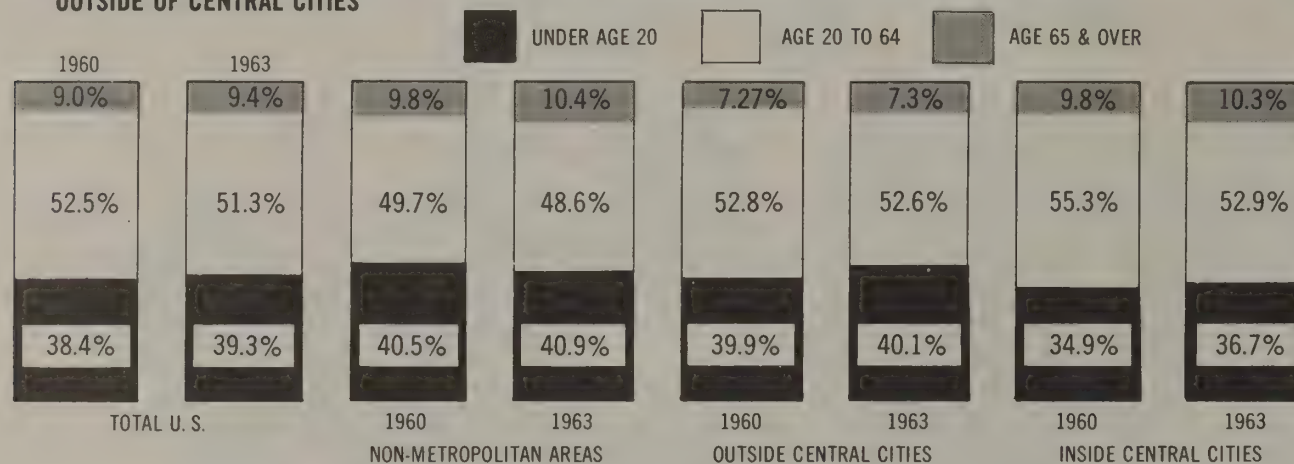


CHART 32—DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION IN 1960 AND 1963 IN NON-METROPOLITAN AREAS, IN CENTRAL CITIES AND OUTSIDE OF CENTRAL CITIES



SOURCE: SEE APPENDIX

Growing Old

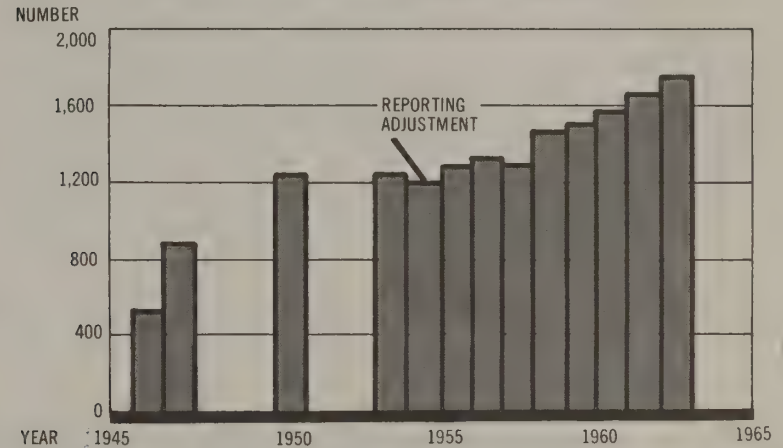
In 1961 one out of every eleven persons (9.3 percent) was over 65 years of age. It is estimated that during the decade 1960-1970 there will be a 21 percent increase in the number of people over 65, compared to a 19 percent increase for the population as a whole.

The increase in the number of older Americans will be greatest in Florida and Arizona, and least in Vermont, West Virginia and Maine. The uneven increases from State to State may reveal problems which were not encountered in 1960.

The Burden Bearers

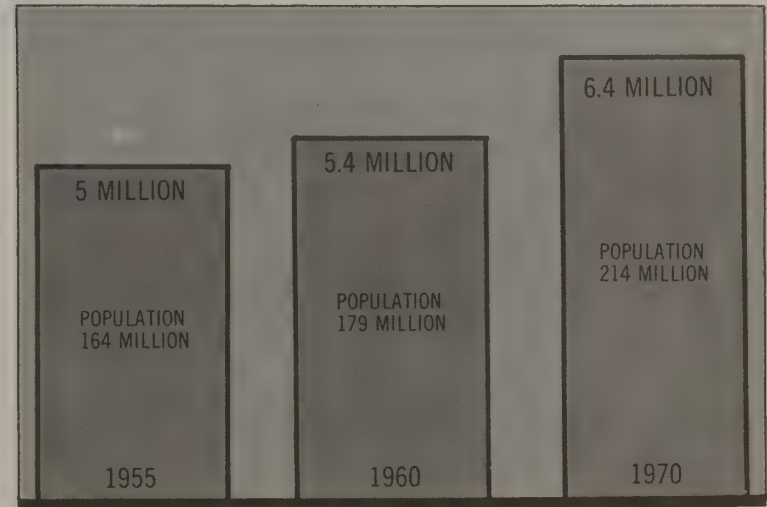
As people live longer, and more babies are born, the burden for support of the population rests more and more heavily on those in the middle, or wage earning years. By 1963 for the Nation as a whole, 54.6 percent of the population was between the ages of 18 and 65; this meant that every person of earning age had to earn enough for himself and almost one more person. In the non-metropolitan areas of the country, this was slightly more marked with the working age population constituting 52.2 percent of the total. This shift in the age composition of the population must be considered in the development of social policy and programs.

CHART 33—KNOWN OUTPATIENT PSYCHIATRIC CLINICS



SOURCE: SEE APPENDIX

CHART 34—THE NUMBERS OF MENTALLY RETARDED ARE INCREASING



SOURCE: SEE APPENDIX

Mental Illness

Advances in knowledge about mental illness have resulted in the earlier recognition and treatment of these illnesses. Progressive recognition is also being accorded to the need for psychiatric care for patients who do not require institutional care. The establishment of out-patient psychiatric clinics for the treatment of such patients has increased from fewer than 500 in 1947 to almost 1,800 in 1964.

Mental Retardation

Concern for the treatment of mentally retarded children and adults has increased as their number grows. It is roughly estimated that three percent of the school-age population are mentally retarded and programs for such children are being expanded. Research into the causes of this disability points toward methods of prevention and alleviation. It is estimated that whereas there were 5 million mentally retarded persons in 1955, by 1970 this number will rise to 6.4 million.

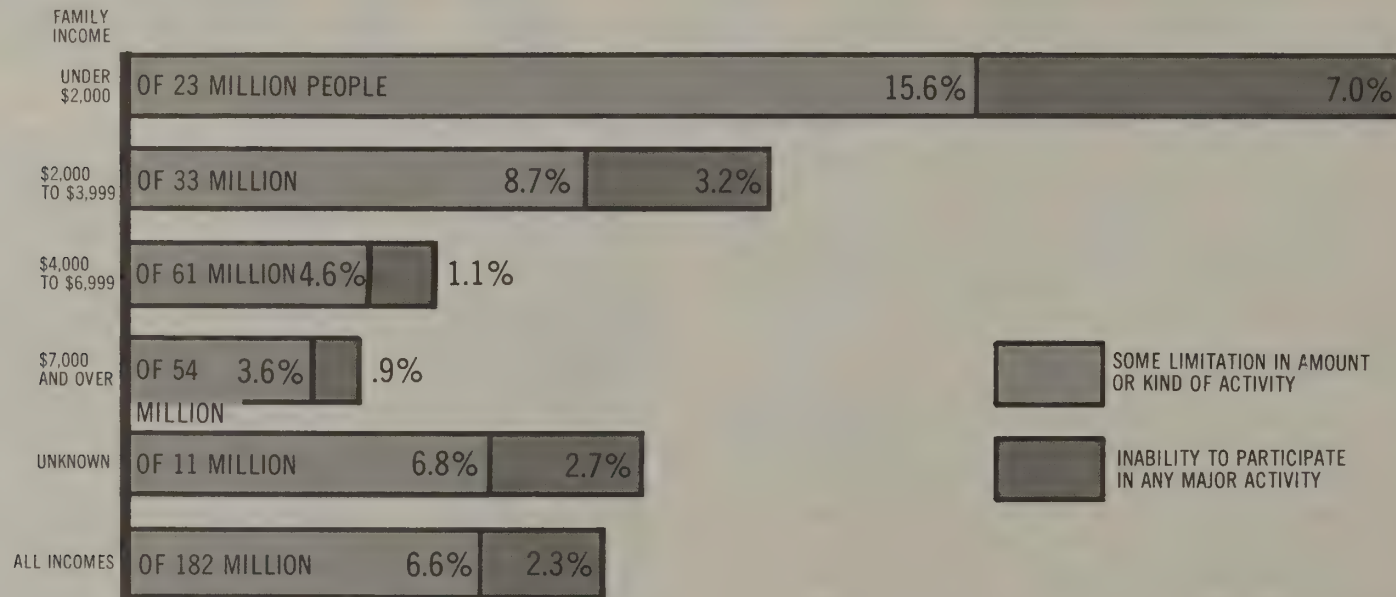
The Physically Handicapped and Disabled

People with chronic health conditions, such as heart disease, arthritis and rheumatism, not only suffer the debilitating effects of their illness, but in many instances are unable, to a greater or less degree, to perform necessary functions such as keeping house, or going to school or work.

The health of family members is closely related to family income levels. Disabling chronic health conditions are almost

five times as common in families with incomes under \$2,000 annually than in families with incomes of over \$7,000 a year. At the lower income levels, a larger proportion of persons with chronic impairments are unable to perform their major productive or educational functions at all. With increasing age, the proportion of disabled persons increases, but at each age level the poorer are more often disabled.

CHART 35—INCOME AND CHRONIC HEALTH CONDITIONS LIMITING ACTIVITIES IN MAJOR ROLES, JULY 1961-JUNE 1963



SOURCE: SEE TABLE 24

MANPOWER NEEDS

Social Work Manpower

The work which must be done to alleviate present problems and prevent future ones requires people with special skills and training. With social service programs developing at a rapid pace, the manpower available has not kept pace with needs. In 1960 there were 105,351 people employed in the field of social welfare; and of these only 20,017, or less than one-fifth had graduate training in social work. By 1964 the number of social workers with two or more years of graduate training had risen to 37,354. But this still falls far short of the need.

The Public Assistance Worker

Since the adoption of the 1962 Amendments to the Social Security Act, there has been a prodigious effort to raise the standards of caseworkers employed in Federally aided Public

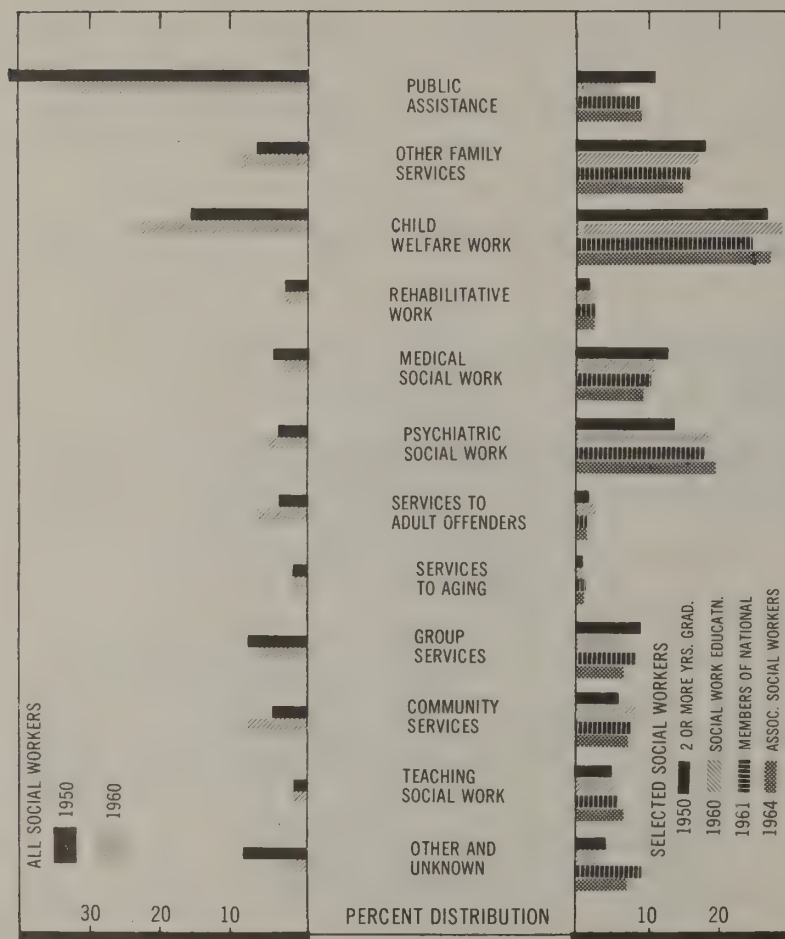
Assistance programs. This effort has brought results. As of October 1, 1965, all States are required to employ only college graduates in case-work positions, or people who could pass a comparable level examination.

Staff Development

In order to assist State public welfare departments to raise the skill and knowledge levels of public assistance personnel, Federal legislation has provided for matching funds for staff development programs. In the fiscal year ended June 30, 1964 over \$6 million were expended on such programs, with a little more than two-thirds of the funds coming from Federal sources.

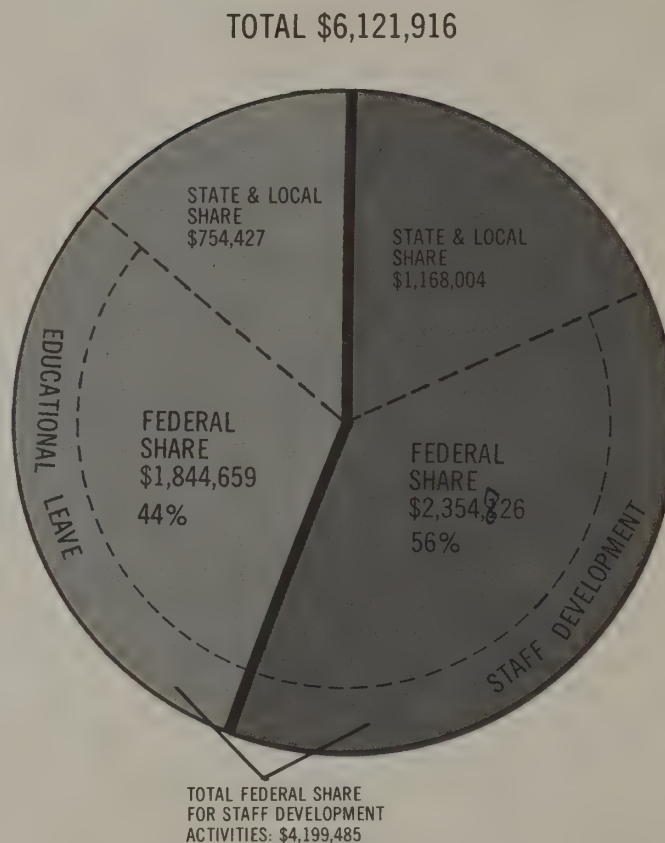
These programs included educational leave, training sessions, field instruction, and other types of programs better to equip public assistance workers for their duties.

CHART 36 — PERCENT DISTRIBUTION BY FIELDS OF PRACTICE OF ALL AND SELECTED SOCIAL WORKERS: 1950, 1960, 1961 AND 1964



SOURCE: SEE TABLE 25

CHART 37 — FEDERAL SHARE OF TOTAL EXPENDITURES FROM PUBLIC ASSISTANCE FUNDS FOR SELECTED STAFF DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES



SOURCE: SEE TABLE 26

Profile of an AFDC Caseload

The necessity of having highly skilled and qualified public assistance personnel is demonstrated by examining the components of an "average" caseload in the program for Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC).

The Caseload of 63 families includes:

The Family

- 31 families with three or more children
- 9 mothers who are less than 25 years old
- 27 mothers who have had eight or fewer years of education
- 18 mothers with no work experience
- 19 mothers who are either unskilled or are domestic workers or farm laborers

These 63 families would have a total of 190 children including:

The Children

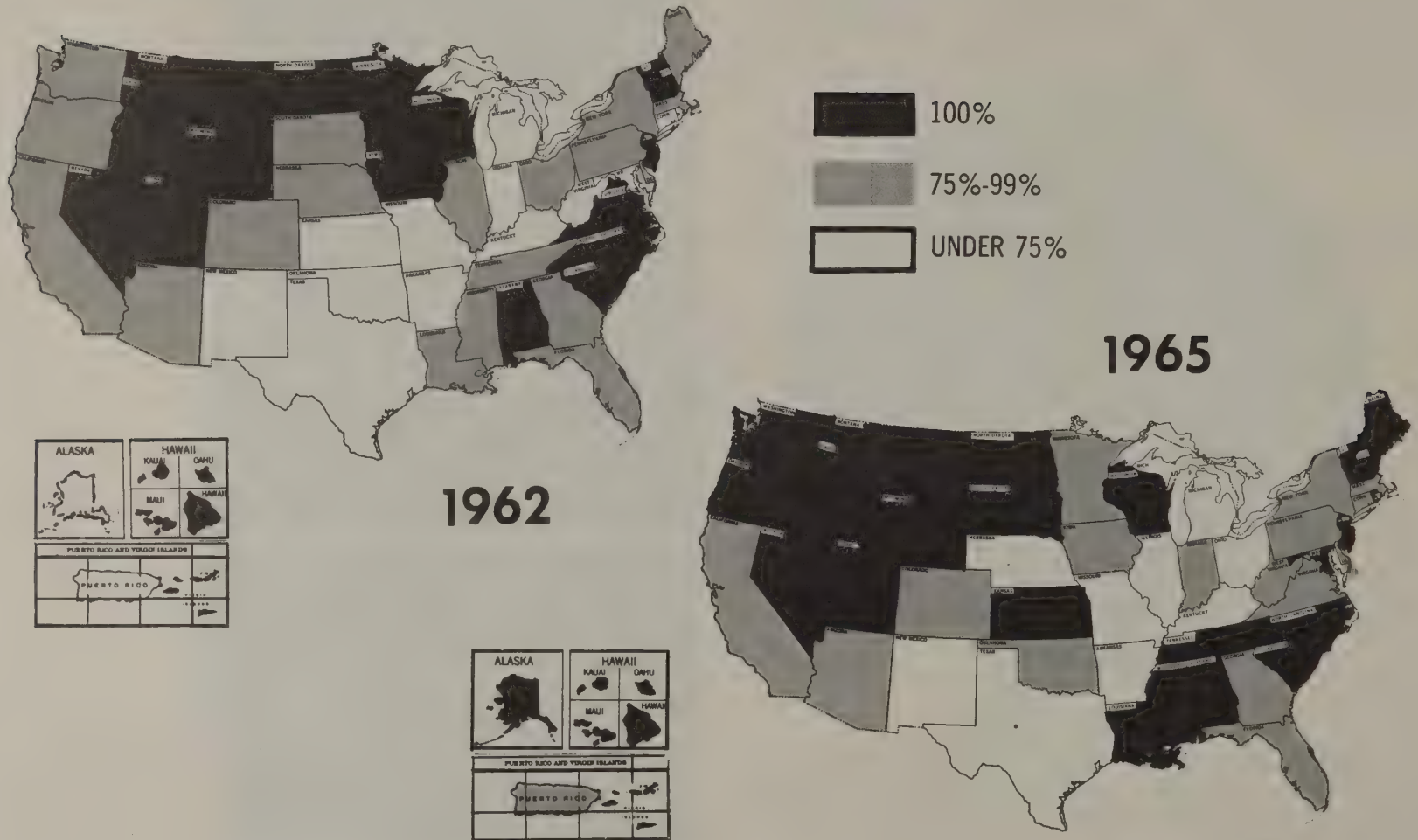
- 63 who are below school age
 - 1 who is of school age but is too incapacitated mentally or physically to attend school
- 3 of school age who are not attending for other reasons
- 132 who have no father living at home
- 20 who have no mother living at home
- 41 who have an incapacitated father
- 46 who were born out of wedlock

The Health of the Children

- 11 who have a visual defect
- 3 who have a hearing impairment
- 4 with a speech defect
- 3 with heart abnormalities
- 4 with an orthopedic impairment
- 17 with a dental impairment
- 5 who are mentally retarded
- 6 who have emotional or other nervous disorders

This is a minimal statement of the health problems of the 190 children. The caseworker would only know, on the basis of medical examination, that 20 to 23 of the children do *not* have health problems.

CHART 38 — NEWLY HIRED PUBLIC ASSISTANCE CASEWORKERS WHO ARE COLLEGE GRADUATES, BY STATES,



SOURCE: SEE TABLE 27

Health Manpower

Just as social welfare needs more manpower to carry out present programs, and to develop and execute new and evolving ones, the medical needs of people also require a great expansion of manpower, both professional and semi-professional.

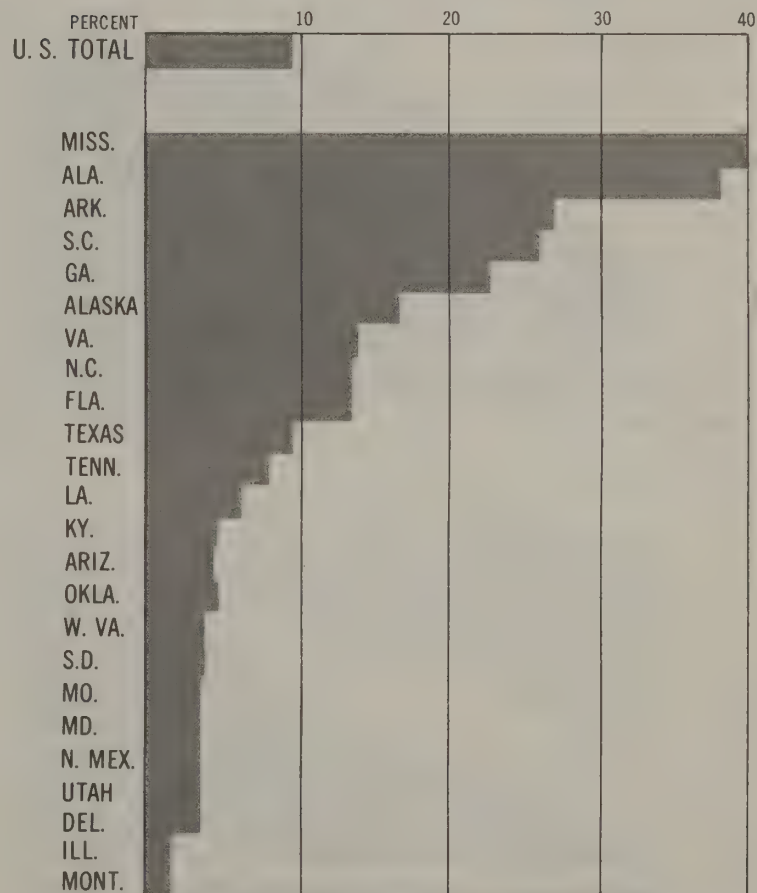
The 1965 Amendments to the Social Security Act will provide for medical care for large segments of the population to whom it was previously unavailable. Under the Medicare provisions (Title XVIII) every person over 65 should get basic care provided through hospital insurance and voluntary medical insurance programs of the Social Security system. Under the medical assistance provisions (Title XIX) comprehensive medical care can be financed for all needy people in all age groups.

The expansion of medical services to the aged will require a great expansion in personnel to provide these services. But Title XIX, which calls for equality of care for persons of all age groups who are included in the new medical assistance programs, will demand an even greater increase in medical and paramedical personnel, if needed quality services are to be delivered.

Homemaker Services

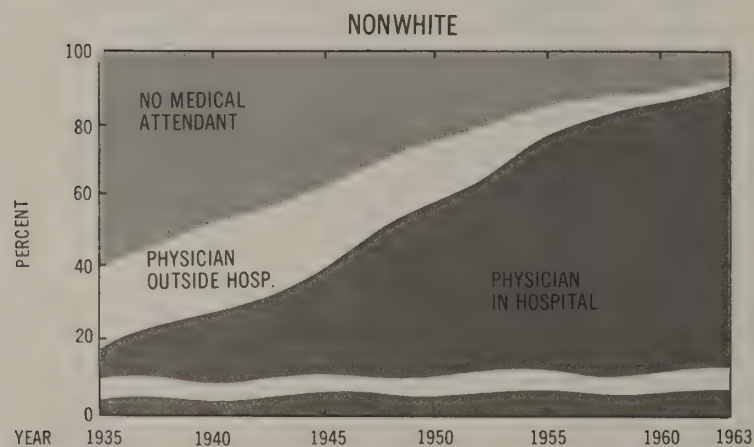
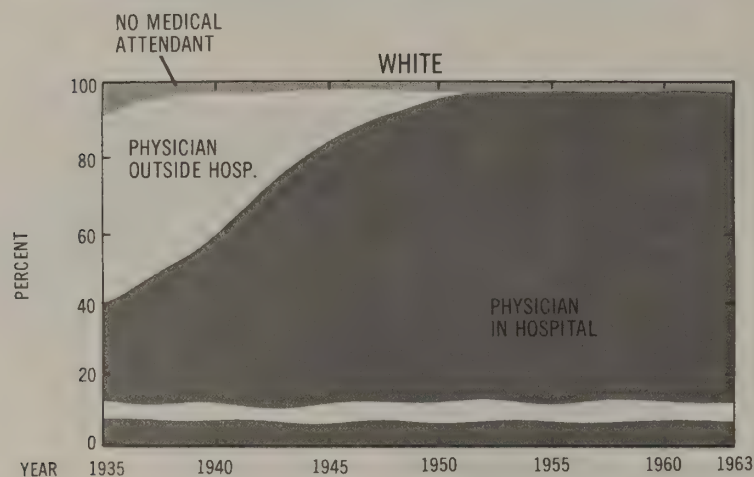
The contribution which homemakers can make are not only in services to families in emergencies. Homemakers have a great potential as teachers to families where poor homemaking and inadequate child care are problems. The serious shortage of homemaker service is apparent when we see that less than one-fifth of all counties have any such service at all. In this service the United States lags far behind such countries as Great Britain with 55,000 "home helps," or in Finland where legislation requires that there be one trained homemaker per thousand population.

CHART 39—PERCENT OF LIVE BIRTHS TO NONWHITE MOTHERS UNATTENDED BY A PHYSICIAN (STATES HAVING 1 PERCENT OR MORE UNATTENDED, BY STATE OF RESIDENCE)



SOURCE: SEE APPENDIX

CHART 40—LIVE BIRTHS, BY ATTENDANT, UNITED STATES, 1935-1963



SOURCE: SEE APPENDIX

The number of homemaker service programs almost doubled between 1963 and 1965; from 303 to 556; but we still fall far short of the need. (Table 28)

Other Manpower

Semi-professional and subprofessional employees in social welfare and health programs are an important factor in strengthening the ability to deliver such services. In many instances it has been found that not only does the use of such personnel bolster the functioning of the professionals; training of public assistance recipients in such jobs performs the double function of making more and better services available, and providing jobs for the less skilled.

WHAT IS POVERTY?

Our economic progress has made it possible to have the highest standard of living in the world. The levels at which people live are compared to our standard, not that of poorer, developing Nations. It is what our own economic resources can provide that determines what individuals or families are considered to be poor. By the same relatively crude measure of levels of living, we can determine changes in the number and distribution of those who live in poverty.

By such measures of the levels of living, we are able to note changes in the composition of that segment of our population which is not benefitting from our general economic wealth. By these same measures we can identify where the gaps in society's progress occur and point the way toward goals to be achieved.

There is a clear relationship between overall economic conditions and the incidence of poverty. In 1959, poor households represented 24.0 percent of the total households in the Nation. By 1964 the number had dropped to 19.8 percent of the households. (Table 29)

As this Nation moves toward the Great Society there is a new examination of standards and definitions of poverty levels. A floor for public assistance payments, and other forms of income maintenance programs, are under discussion in order to establish minimum levels of living below which no one should have to live.

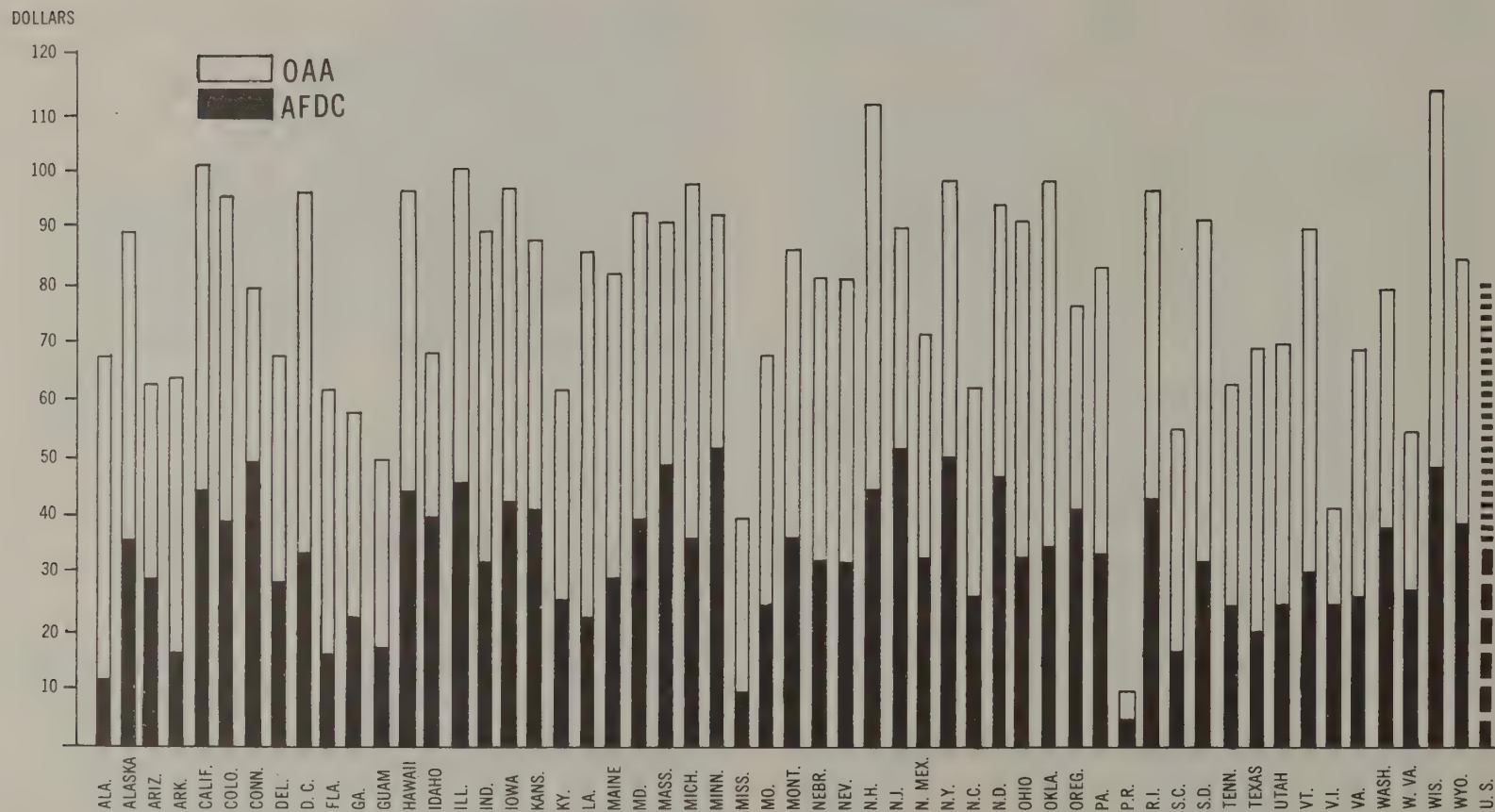
How Much to Support a Child?

How much a mother who depends on public assistance receives for a child's food, clothing and shelter is determined by the State in which she lives. In October 1965 the allowance for a child receiving Aid to Families with Dependent Children ranged from \$9.20 per month in Mississippi to \$51.41 for a child in Minnesota. The "poverty index" describes a family consisting of a mother and three children as "poor" if they receive less than \$3,104 per year, or about \$65 per month per person. The highest ranking state in the Nation falls considerably short of this minimum in providing for its dependent children.

The Poorest Children Have Less than the Poorest Aged

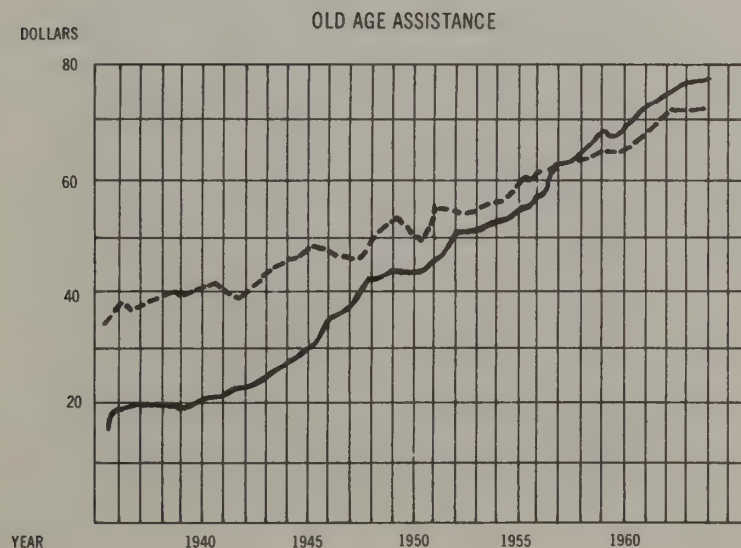
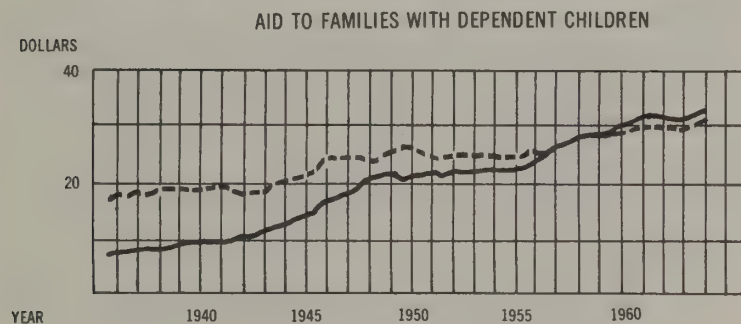
If one is going to be poor, he is better off financially being poor and old, than poor and young. The combination of State determinations as to the allowances to be made to the dependent children and aged, and the matching provisions in Federal legislation, result in a situation where recipients of Old Age Assistance receive twice as much in some States, and more than three times as much in other States, as recipients of Aid to Families with Dependent Children in those same States.

CHART 41 — AVERAGE PAYMENT PER RECIPIENT FOR OLD AGE ASSISTANCE AND AID TO FAMILIES WITH DEPENDENT CHILDREN, INCLUDING VENDOR PAYMENTS FOR MEDICAL CARE, BY STATE, OCTOBER 1965.



SOURCE: SEE TABLE 30

CHART 42—AVERAGE MONTHLY PUBLIC ASSISTANCE PAYMENT PER RECIPIENT IN ACTUAL AND ADJUSTED DOLLARS, FOR OLD AGE ASSISTANCE AND AID TO FAMILIES WITH DEPENDENT CHILDREN, JUNE AND DECEMBER OF EACH YEAR, 1936—1964



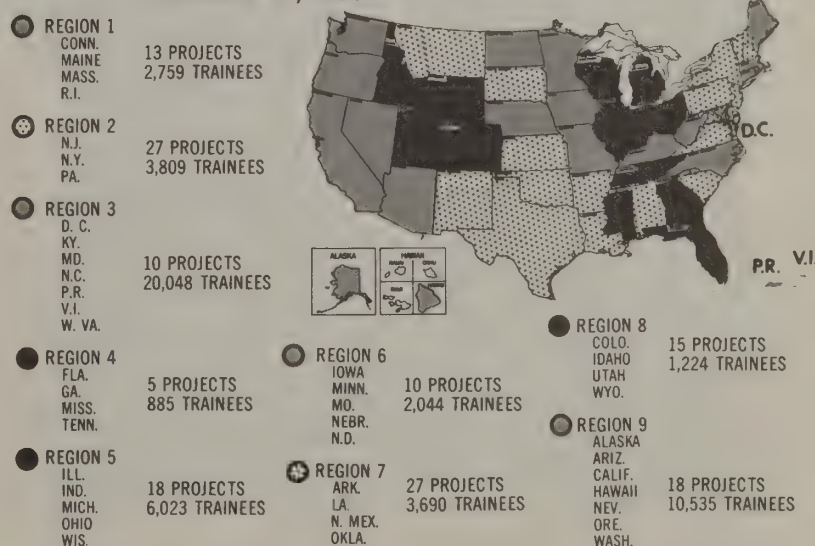
SOURCE: SEE TABLE 31

Public Assistance Payments Lag Behind the Economy

In the 29 years since the inception of Federal public assistance programs under the Social Security Act, to June 1965, average payments (in adjusted dollars) per recipient increased 82 percent in the Aid to Families with Dependent Children program, and 116 percent in the Old Age Assistance program. These increases lag far behind the general economy.

Just in the last five years, from 1961 to 1965, personal consumption expenditures increased 32 percent; wages and salaries also increased 32 percent. In this same period, payments per recipient (in adjusted dollars) increased only with 11 percent for both Old Age Assistance and Aid to Families with Dependent Children recipients.

CHART 43—NUMBER OF OPERATING PROJECTS AND NUMBER OF TRAINEES IN THE TITLE V PROGRAM, *BY REGION, AS OF DECEMBER 31, 1965



*WORK EXPERIENCE FOR THE UNEMPLOYED

SOURCE: SEE TABLE 33

New Directions

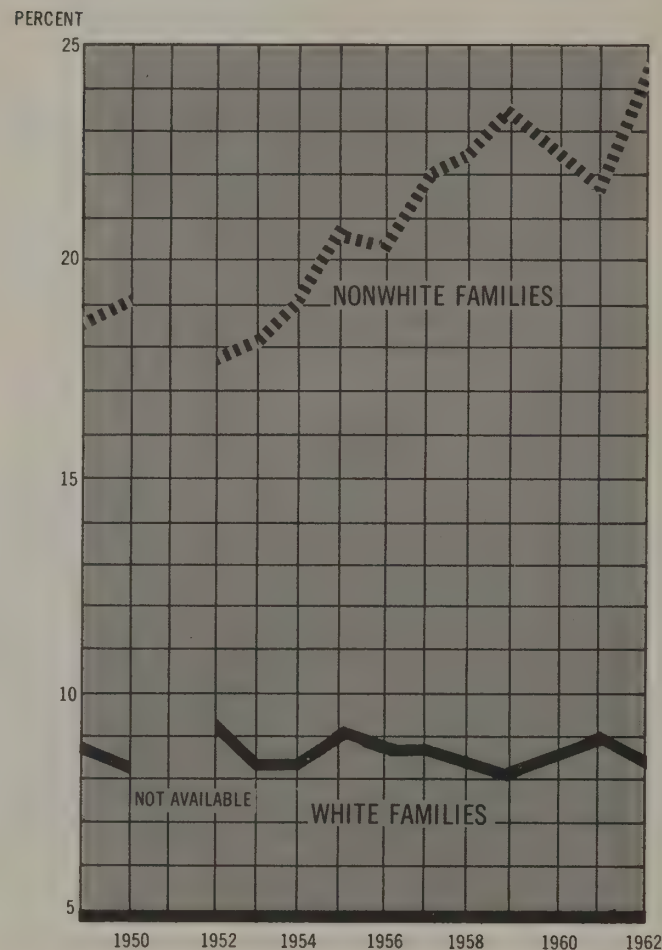
Legislation such as the Economic Opportunity Act, which established the Job Corps, the Neighborhood Youth Corps, and the Work Experience programs offer new directions in the development of social policy. The Work Experience Program (Title V) and the Community Work and Training Program authorized by the 1962 Amendments to the Social Security Act, are offering basic adult education, work preparation and new skill training to enable the needy unemployed to become employable.

As of December 31, 1965, 143 Work Experience and Training projects had been approved. They provided training in such varied occupations as beautician, welfare case aide, child day care aide, clerical occupations, homemaker aide, construction, various occupations in hospitals, and many others. By that date over 50,000 public assistance recipients were participating in these programs. (Tables 32 and 34.)

Working Wives

Of all women who worked in the year preceding March 1964, almost three-fifths were married and living with their husbands. In these instances, their earnings either made it possible to have certain luxuries which they otherwise might not have been able to afford or their working was a necessity because their husbands did not earn enough. More than half of them, 53.1 percent were supplementing earnings of over \$5,000 a year, with 8.1 percent having husbands whose incomes were \$10,000 a year or more. But the 46.9 percent whose husbands' earnings were below \$5,000 undoubtedly worked because it was necessary in order to acquire the necessities of life. (Table 35)

CHART 44—ALMOST ONE-FOURTH OF NONWHITE FAMILIES ARE HEADED BY A WOMAN



SOURCE: SEE TABLE 37

Working Mothers

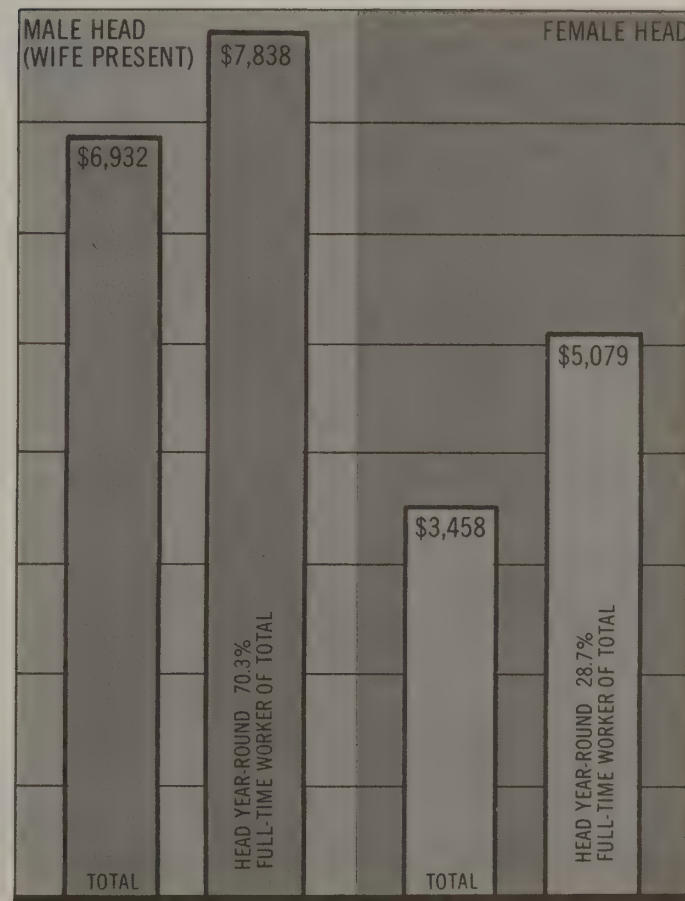
Almost 8 million women in the labor force were mothers with children under the age of 18. Among these were over 3 million women with children under the age of six, who were living with their husbands. One-fifth of the mothers with children under six had husbands who earned less than \$3,000 a year while the rest of these mothers were in families where the husband earned more than this amount. This might suggest that the mothers whose incomes would have been most needed could not afford to go to work because of lack of provision for care of the children. (Table 36)

Female Head Families

It has been demonstrated that women earn less than men, even if they have the same amount of education, and are of the same race. Families, then, who are headed by a woman, are at a greater economic risk than those in which a father is present. Although the rate of white families headed by women has not increased appreciably in the years since 1949, by 1962 almost one-quarter of all nonwhite families were headed by a woman. With sex and race both militating against high earnings, these families have problems which can be faced only through the development of enlightened social policy.

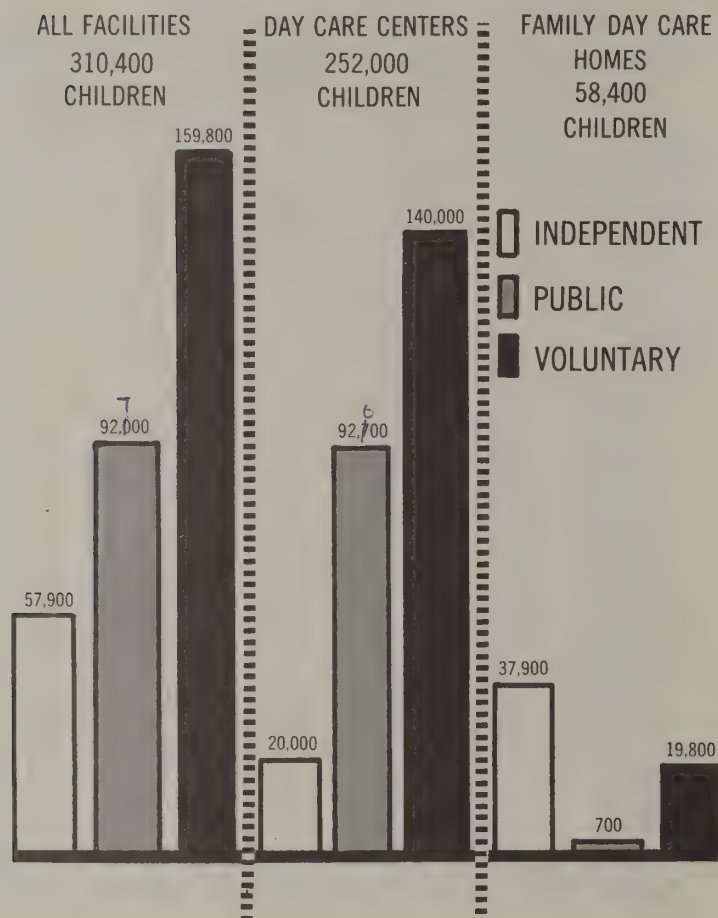
The differences in income between intact families and those headed by a woman are inescapable. In March 1965 the income for a family headed by a woman who worked full-time year round averaged almost \$3,000 (\$2,759) less than for a family in which the husband was the head, and worked full-time year round. For all families the earnings of male family heads were twice those of the women who were the heads of families.

CHART 45—MEDIAN INCOME IN 1964 OF INTACT AND FEMALE HEAD FAMILIES (MARCH 1965)



SOURCE: SEE TABLE 38

**CHART 46—AGGREGATE CAPACITY OF LICENSED DAY CARE FACILITIES
IN THE UNITED STATES, SEPTEMBER 30, 1965**



SOURCE: SEE TABLE 39

Day Care

As an increasing number of women bear the burden of family wage earner, social policy must move in the direction of providing for child care resources. Value conflicts appear as, on the one hand, policy encourages the development of economic independence, and, on the other, of safeguarding the children. Day care arrangements which meet good standards for child care, and are within the financial means of those who need them, become urgent.

In a study of day care arrangements for the children of working mothers in 1965 it was found that only six percent of all children under six were in day care programs.

As of September 30, 1965 there were licensed or approved day care facilities for 310,400 children. Of these the largest number were in facilities for which payment had to be made; only 57,900 children, or 18.6 percent of the total number of these children could be cared for in public facilities. Federal legislation to encourage the development of day care facilities by States and localities has not been used to its potential.

As more mothers move from public assistance into job training, day care resources become a necessity, and such plans are usually worked out with the Work Experience project staff. If communities are to provide proper care for children of working mothers, it will be necessary to expand resources as these mothers enter the labor force and others enroll for job training.

“Head Start”

Young children need more than custodial care. They require opportunities for cultural enrichment. One such program to give culturally deprived children a chance to begin school on an equal footing with other children is the Head Start program under the

Economic Opportunity Act. In the summer of 1965, 560,000 pre-school children were enrolled in this program. This is an affirmation that society has a stake in making up the deficits of which these children are the victims. Such efforts, beginning in early childhood, are preventive programs against serious social problems in later life. Not just *some*, but *all* children should have an equal start for their beginning education.

For Equal Educational Opportunity

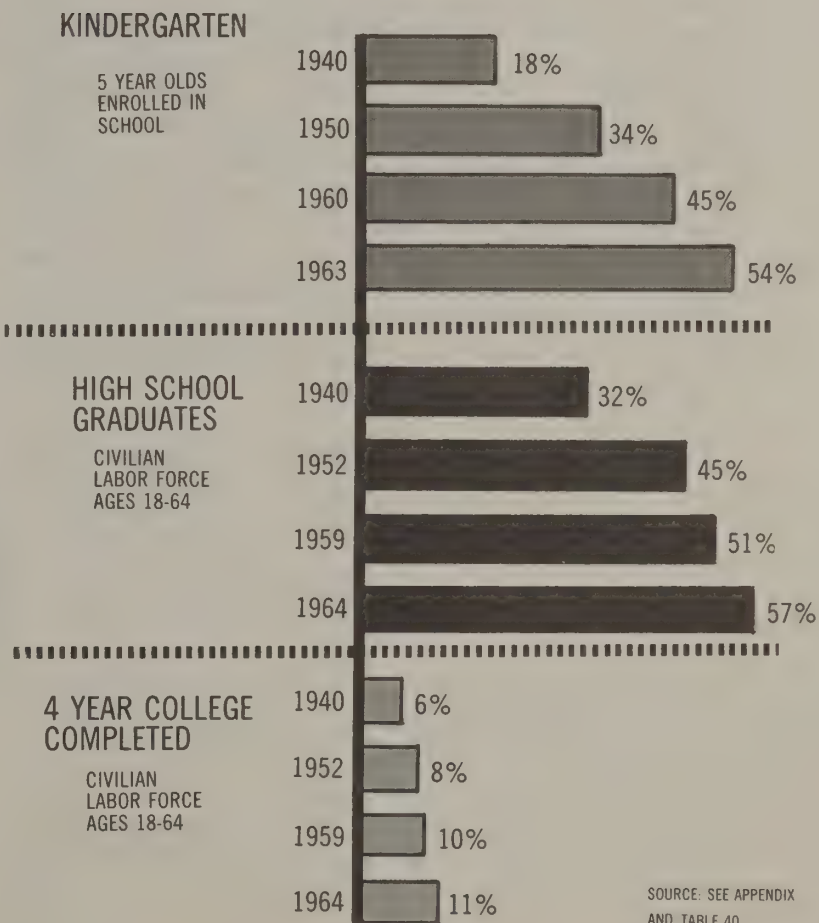
Our whole level of educational attainment has gone up steadily. There has been a gratifying increase in the number of children attending kindergarten, from 18 percent in 1940 to 54 percent in 1963. In 1940 only 32 percent of the labor force had graduated from high school; by 1964 high school graduates accounted for 57 percent of the labor force. Similarly, the rate of those in the labor force who have had college educations has increased.

But inequality of educational opportunity persists, for the poor and the nonwhite.

To live in a poor State condemns a child to lack of equality in education. Public financial support for educational programs is directly related to the wealth of the State's residents. The States with the highest per capita personal income spend about twice as much per pupil in elementary and secondary school and other education programs as do States with the lowest personal income.

However, States with low personal incomes often spend proportionately more than their wealthier neighbors. Mississippi, with the lowest absolute expenditure per pupil in average daily attendance, devoted 4.4 percent of personal income to education in 1965, compared with the national average of 3.8 percent. New Mexico spent 5.8 percent—the highest proportion of any State—yet its per pupil expenditure was far below the national average.

CHART 47—KINDERGARTEN ENROLLMENT, HIGH SCHOOL AND COLLEGE GRADUATES, SELECTED YEARS

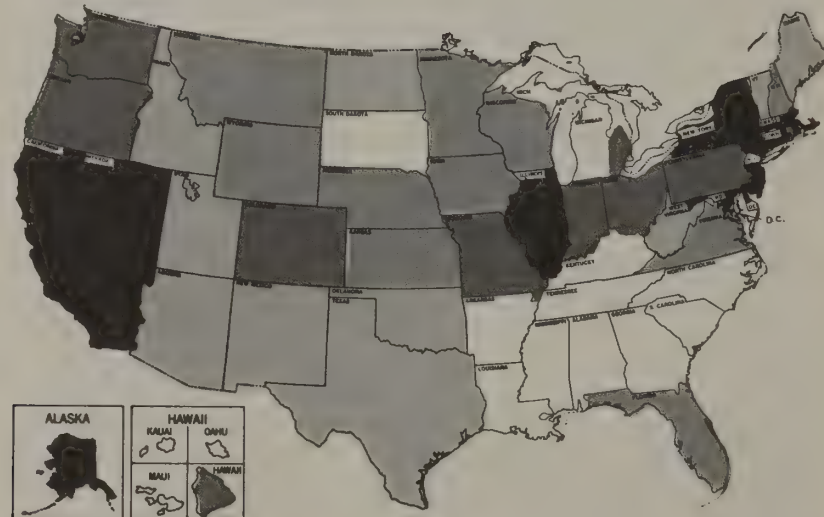
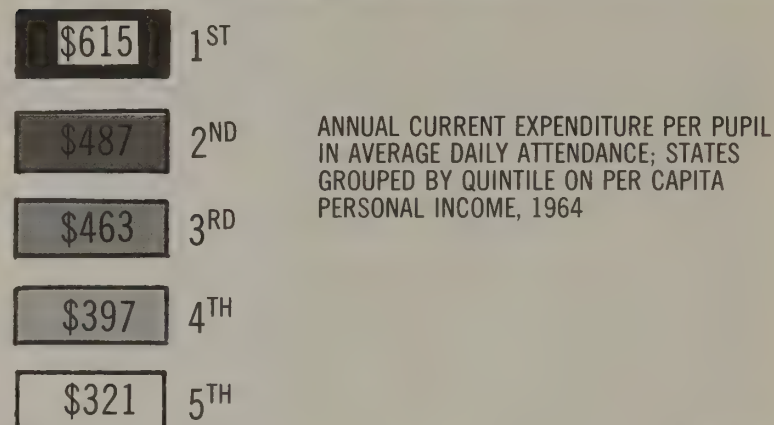


SOURCE: SEE APPENDIX
AND TABLE 40

Poor Children—Poor Schools

Even in the richest cities, for children living in the poorest, often racially segregated neighborhoods, the quality of teaching is poorer. This occurs precisely in the areas where the cultural deprivation at home requires the greatest amount of skill and dedication on the part of the teachers. In a study of 569 elementary schools in New York City, it was found that in the schools in which 90 percent or more of the pupils were Negro and Puerto Rican, 60 percent of these schools were below the city average for regularly licensed teachers. Schools that had 90 percent or more white pupils, were 14 percent below the average in the number of regularly licensed teachers. The school segregation which results from the concentration of poor ethnic minorities into overcrowded slum areas brings added complexity to the problem of trying to provide equal educational opportunity. (Table 41)

CHART 48 — PERSONAL INCOME AND EXPENDITURES FOR EDUCATION, BY STATES, 1964 (STATES GROUPED BY QUINTILE ON PER CAPITA PERSONAL INCOME, 1964)



SOURCE: SEE APPENDIX

THE FAMILY

Larger Families—Smaller Households

Although the number of children born per family has increased in this decade as compared with that of the fifties, households, consisting of grandparents and other relatives, are smaller. Today's economy requires a mobile family—ready to move as the job market shifts or as upward career opportunities develop. Today's household more usually consists of only the immediate, or nuclear family, parents and children.

Getting Younger

People marry younger than they used to in the twenties; they have children at an earlier age. In 1920 the median age of women who married was 21.2 years, and men were 24.6 years old. In 1964, this had fallen to 20.5 years for women, and 23.1 years for men. (Table 42)

The Family as an Economic Unit

Social policy cannot be limited, however, to concern with the problems associated with youth, broken families, illegitimacy, etc. Whether the family is intact or not, economic and social policy have a direct bearing on how they live.

The Working Poor

In counting the number of poor people according to the Social Security Administration's Poverty Index, it has been found that about 65 percent are in families headed by persons 22 to 54 years old. In the families with a male head it was found that 8 percent of the white, and 7 percent of the nonwhite did not work at all. But 66 percent of male heads worked full-time 39 weeks or more in the year. They just could not earn enough. (Table 43)

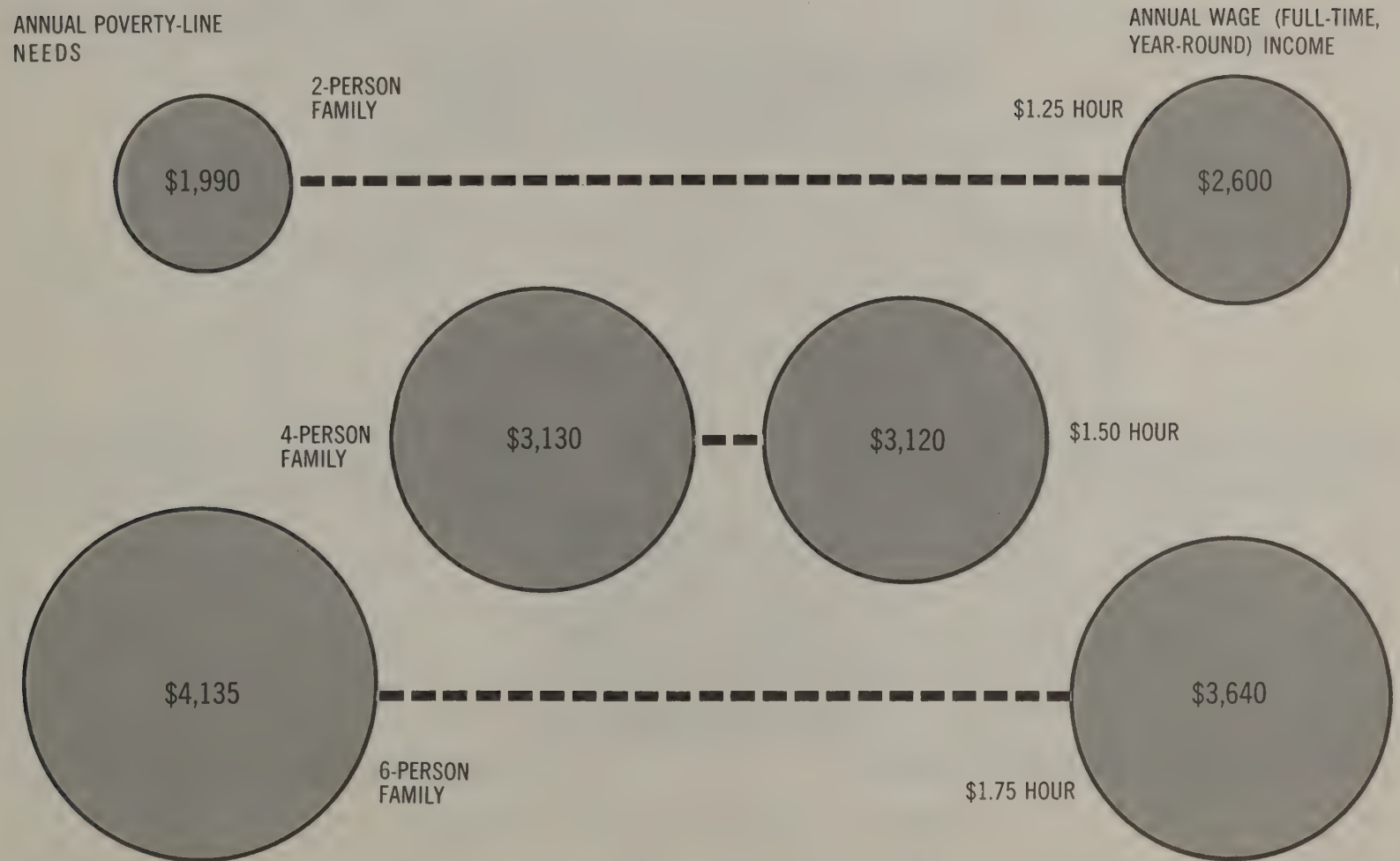
Minimum Wages

Proposals now being considered for raising the minimum wage would not bring all of these families above the poverty index. At \$1.25 an hour, only the 2-person family could get above the poverty index, assuming that the head of the family, as the sole wage-earner worked year round for 40 hours a week. The 4-person family would have slightly less than the poverty index for this size family if the minimum wage were \$1.50 an hour. And even at \$1.75 an hour, a family of six would not have enough to rise above the poverty index established by the Social Security Administration.

Keeping the Family Together

The community has gained little if the male wage earner is encouraged to desert his family so that his wife and children may become eligible for public assistance. The community has gained little if the unemployed father is placed in a retraining program, and, nothing is done to help clear up the persistent family problems which drain his energies. Behind most potential wage-earners there is a family. To fail to recognize that the whole family is affected may well defeat the purpose of the retraining programs.

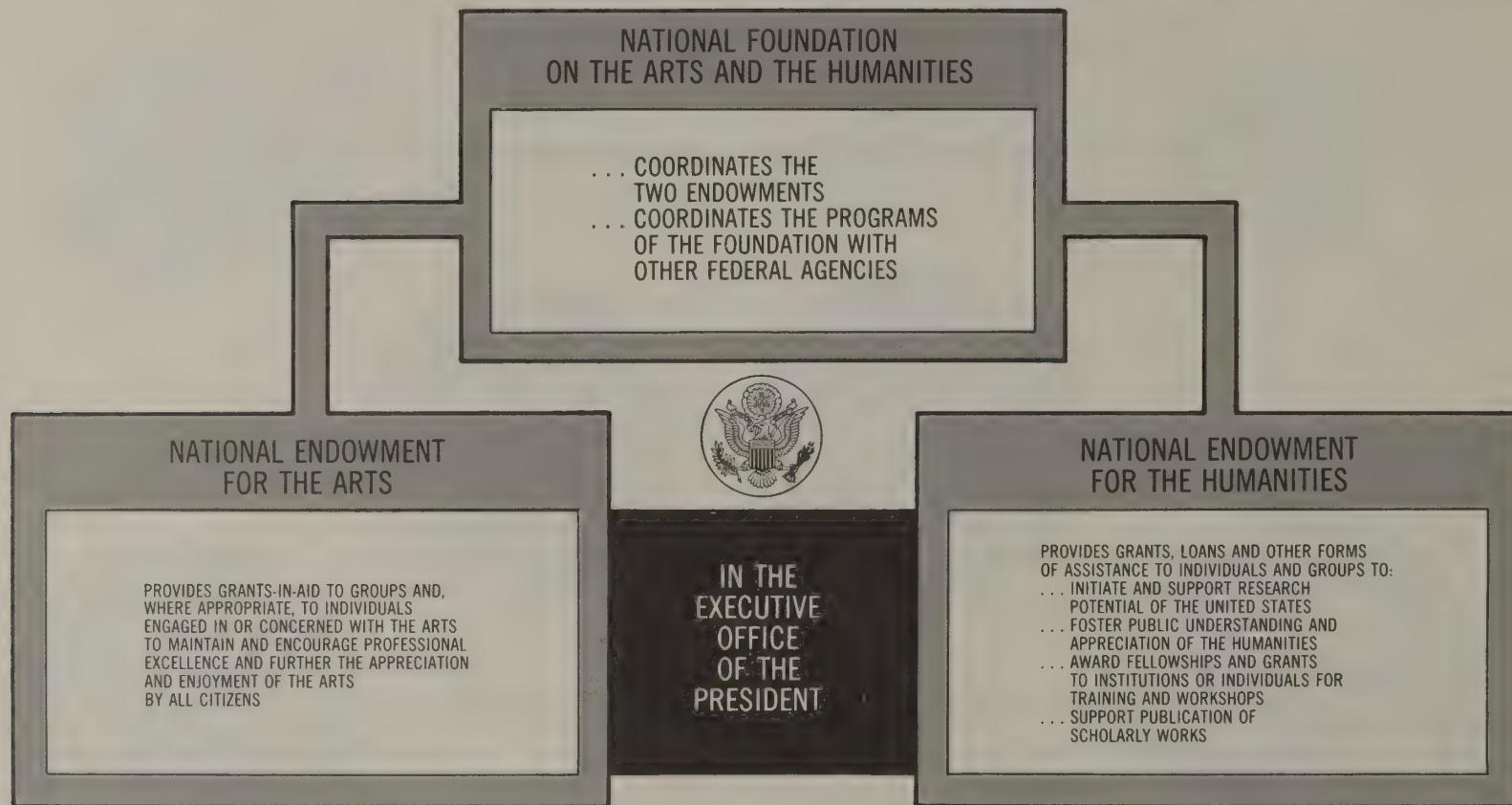
CHART 49 — THE WORKING POOR



SOURCE: SEE TABLE 44

CHART 50—NATIONAL FOUNDATION ON THE ARTS AND THE HUMANITIES

PURPOSE OF THE FOUNDATION: TO DEVELOP AND PROMOTE A BROADLY CONCEIVED NATIONAL POLICY OF SUPPORT FOR THE HUMANITIES AND THE ARTS IN THE UNITED STATES



APPROPRIATION: \$5,000,000 FOR FISCAL YEAR 1966 FOR EACH ENDOWMENT, AND THE SAME SUM FOR EACH OF TWO SUCCEEDING FISCAL YEARS; THEREAFTER, APPROPRIATION AS MAY BE AUTHORIZED BY CONGRESS.

SOURCE: SEE APPENDIX

THE QUALITY OF LIFE

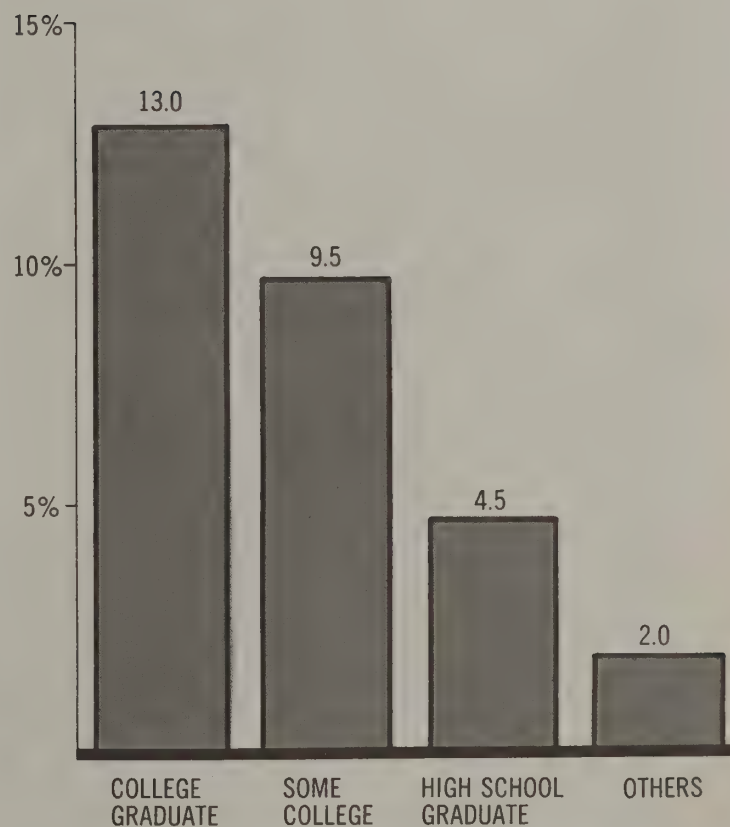
Every society, from those in developing countries to the very wealthy, have their own forms of periodic festivals, for art and self-expression, for fun or recreation. In this Nation recreation and culture have been highly associated with reward-for-work and the accumulation of personal wealth.

“Not by Bread Alone”

In the Great Society, opportunities for cultural enrichment, art, music or recreation, should be available to all. A start in this direction was made with the establishment of Arts Councils in most States, culminating in 1965 in the creation, by Act of Congress, of the National Foundation on the Arts and Humanities. Under this act the term “the arts” is broadly defined, and includes such diverse activities as music, dance, drama, folk art, creative writing, painting, photography, and other forms of artistic expression.

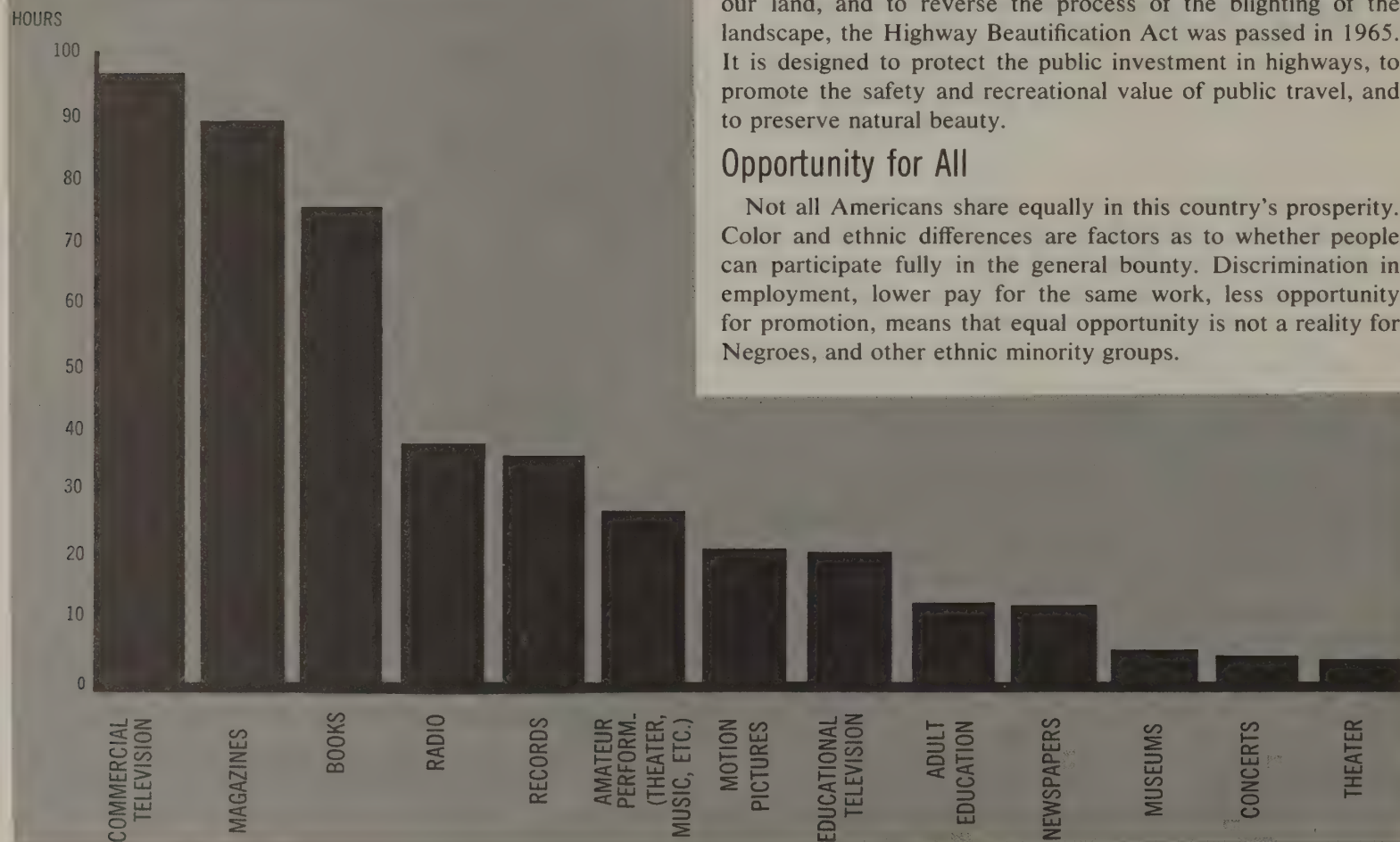
Exposure to “culture” has been associated with level of educational attainment. In a study published in 1964 it was found that college graduates spent six times as many of their free hours in cultural pursuits as did those with less than a high school education. With greater accessibility, participation in, and enjoyment of, all forms of cultural pursuits should be more widespread, regardless of educational attainment or income level.

CHART 51 — PERCENT OF LEISURE TIME VOLUNTARILY EXPOSED TO “CULTURE,” BY EDUCATION OF AMERICAN ADULTS



SOURCE: SEE TABLE 45

CHART 52 — HOURS (IN THOUSANDS) SPENT VOLUNTARILY EXPOSED TO "CULTURE" AMONG AMERICAN ADULTS, ACCORDING TO SOURCE OF "CULTURE"



Beautification

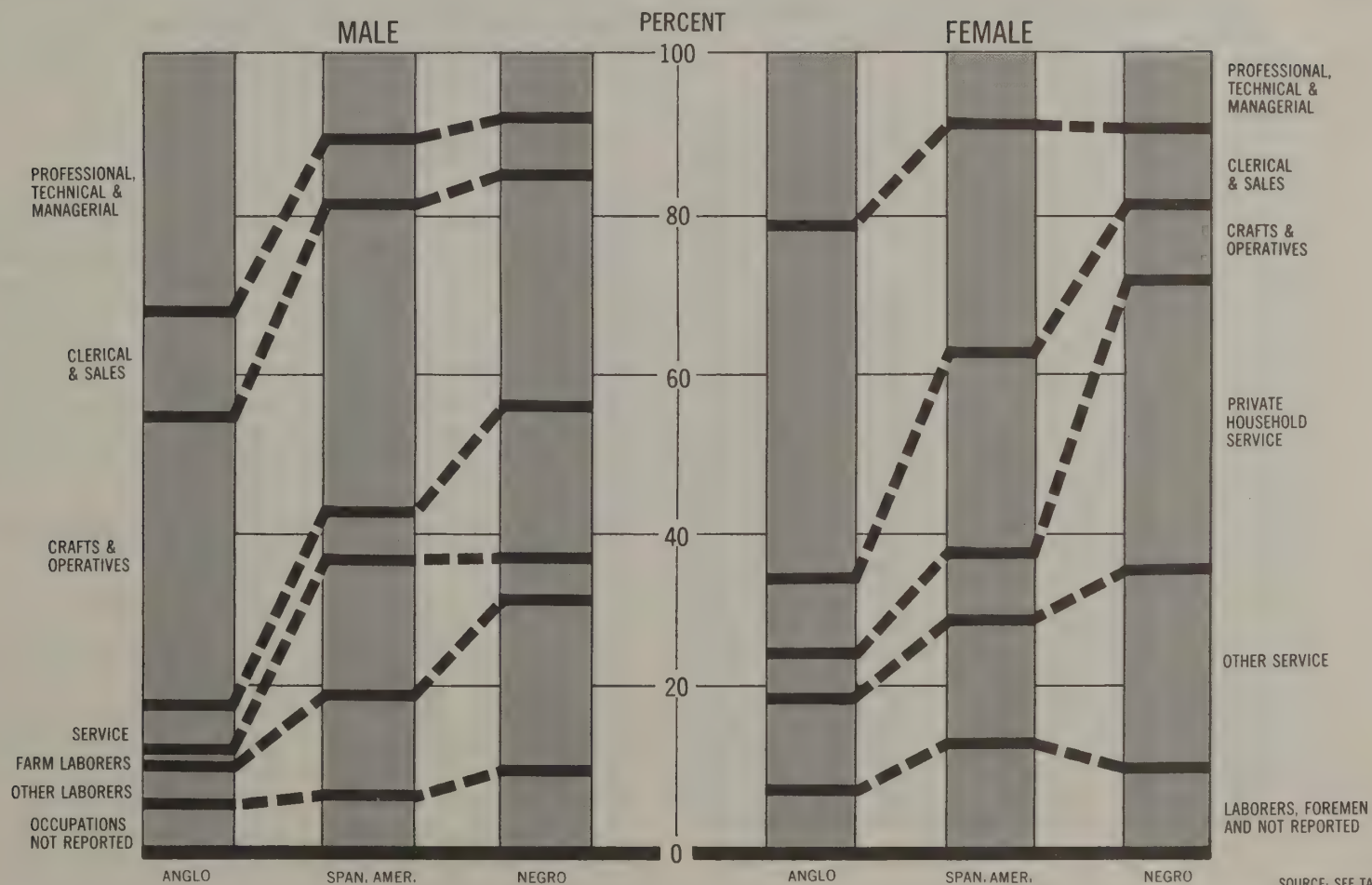
In recognition of the need to protect the natural beauties of our land, and to reverse the process of the blighting of the landscape, the Highway Beautification Act was passed in 1965. It is designed to protect the public investment in highways, to promote the safety and recreational value of public travel, and to preserve natural beauty.

Opportunity for All

Not all Americans share equally in this country's prosperity. Color and ethnic differences are factors as to whether people can participate fully in the general bounty. Discrimination in employment, lower pay for the same work, less opportunity for promotion, means that equal opportunity is not a reality for Negroes, and other ethnic minority groups.

SOURCE: SEE TABLE 46

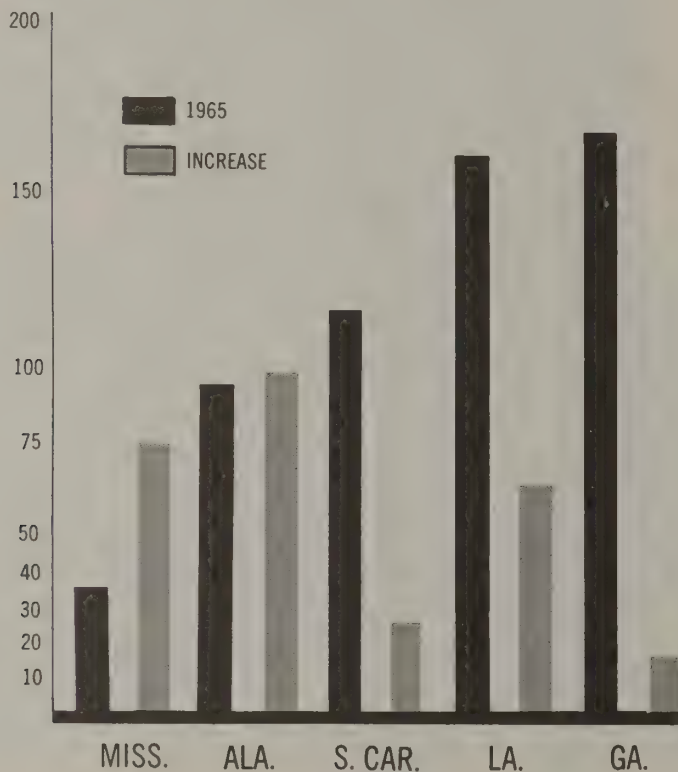
CHART 53 — OCCUPATIONAL DISTRIBUTION BY SEX AND SELECTED ETHNIC GROUPS



SOURCE: SEE TABLE 47

CHART 54 — 1965 NEGRO VOTER REGISTRATION IN FIVE STATES PRIOR TO PASSAGE OF VOTING RIGHTS ACT AND INCREASES, IN NUMBERS, IN REGISTRATION, AFTER PASSAGE

NUMBER OF
NEGRO VOTERS
(THOUSANDS)



SOURCE: SEE TABLE 48

In the Southwest part of our country another group which has not enjoyed the full benefits of our prosperity are the Spanish-Americans. Although, on the average, they enjoy a somewhat higher place in the occupation hierarchy than the Negroes, they are in a considerably lower position than the "Anglos" (white persons, other than those identified as Spanish-Americans).

Full Participation

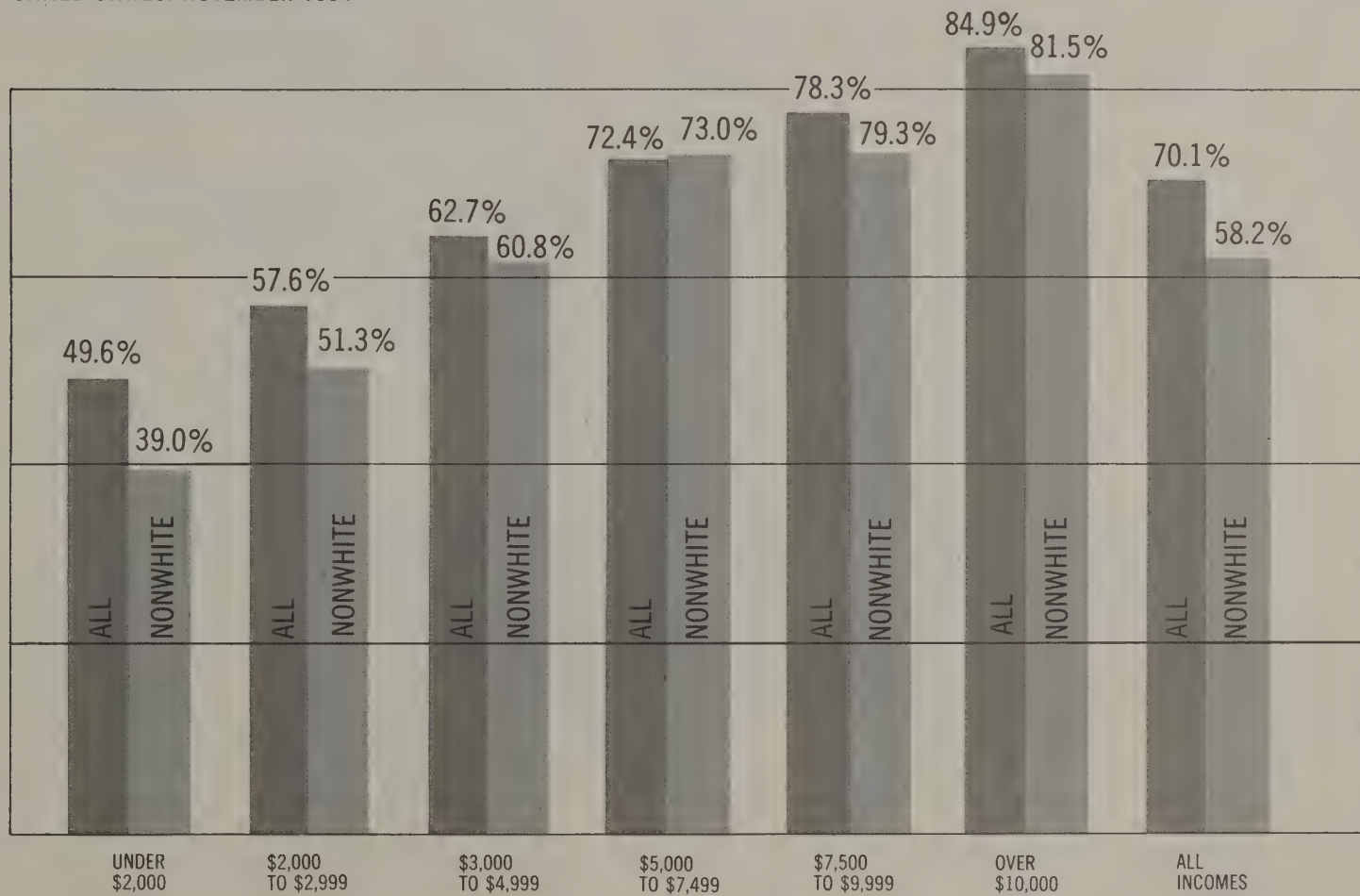
In a democracy, if one is deprived of his right to vote, he is obviously unable to influence the course of his own and his country's future. Poll taxes* and racial discrimination have deprived millions of Americans of the opportunity for full participation in our society. The effect of legislation is unmistakable when one examines the increases in Negro voter registration since the passage of the 1965 Voting Rights Bill. In Mississippi the *increase* was more than double the original number of Negroes registered to vote on the day the law was passed; Alabama showed a similar increase in the six months following passage of the bill.

*On March 24, 1966, in the case of *Harper v Virginia*, the Supreme Court held that poll taxes were unconstitutional in State and local elections.

Those Who Can Participate—and Don't

In addition to those who have not exercised the elementary right to vote because it has been denied them, too many Americans voluntarily shun this right. Apathy about civic affairs is demonstrated in the large number who do not vote. The relationship between income and voting habits is marked, and might suggest that people in the low-income group have felt the "powerlessness" of the poor, which has led to inaction in the political arena. Social welfare planners, in recognition of this tendency, have been developing policies and programs to counteract it.

CHART 55 — VOTER REGISTRATION OF PERSONS OF VOTING AGE, BY FAMILY INCOME, ^{and} COLOR AND SEX, FOR THE UNITED STATES: NOVEMBER 1964



SOURCE: SEE TABLE 49

KEY TO THE GREAT SOCIETY:



A BALANCED PROGRAM OF SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

The Great Society is an evolving concept. Man's environment is social as well as economic. The abundance of a prosperous industrial nation makes it possible to have choices in the deployment of resources; attention can be given to the depressed segments of society, and to the quality of life for all. We are at a point where the fulfillment of the country's economic potential and the potential of its people have become interwoven. Value priorities about the use of resources are necessary in the formulation of policy questions and answers. Not all values can be simultaneously maximized.

Prevention Preferred

In evolving programs to meet the needs created by social dislocation and disfunction, prevention is preferable to after-the-fact remedies, wherever possible. Knowledge of economic and social conditions, and the identification of possible sources of problems can lead to the development of social "immunization" techniques, as medical science has moved to reduce drastically the incidence of many diseases.

It was not too long ago that every summer mothers were haunted by the fear of poliomyelitis striking their children. But with the introduction of the polio vaccine, the number of cases of polio has been reduced to a minimal figure. Although the development of "social vaccines" might be even more complex than the problems faced in medicine, research, imagination and experimentation can point the way.

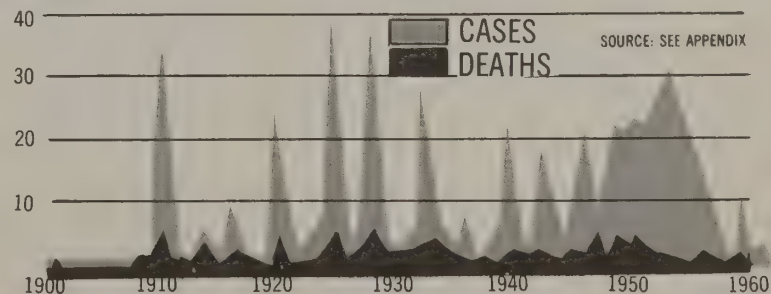
It is anticipated that our gross national product will continue to grow impressively. It will require social as well as economic

planning to use our huge productive capacity effectively and constructively. Continued widespread poverty in the midst of abundance, wasteful and hardship unemployment among minority groups and youth, depressed regions, spoilage of valuable natural resources are some of the issues whose solution still lie ahead.

Social development is achieved through social policy and its implementation in social services and other programs. The interrelationships of decisions in the future will influence the nature and character of our economic and social progress.

Social work and social welfare leaders are important partners with the economists in shaping the balanced program of the future. But economic and social considerations alone can only set guidelines. Political, cultural, ethical, and other considerations must be woven together with them to find the key to the Great Society.

**CHART 56 — POLIOMYELITIS CASES AND DEATHS PER 100,000
PER 100,000 POPULATION, SEATTLE — KING COUNTY, WASHINGTON, 1890-1964**



APPENDIX

SOURCES FOR CHARTS WHICH HAVE NO TABLES

- Chart 10—Sacramento (Cal.) Planning Commission.
- Chart 18—United States Department of Health, Education and Welfare. *Indicators*. November 1965.
- Chart 19—Same as Chart 18.
- Chart 20—*A Study of Pollution—Air*. A Staff Report to the Committee on Public Works, United States Senate, September 1963. Committee Print 88th Congress, 1st Session. United States Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C., 1963.
- Chart 21—United States Department of Health, Education and Welfare. Public Health Service.
- Chart 22—Same as Chart 21.
- Chart 23—Same as Chart 21.
- Chart 28—Population Reference Bureau, Inc. *Population Bulletin*, February 1962, Vol. XVIII, No. 1.
- Chart 30—American Public Health Association Surveys, 1963-1965. Printed in: Johan W. Eliot, M.D., M.P.H., F.A.P.H.A. "The Development of Family Planning Sciences by State & Local Health Departments in the United States." *American Journal of Public Health*. Supplement to January 1966. Part II, Vol. 56, No. 1.
- Chart 31—The President's Council on Aging, *The Older American*, 1963.
- Chart 32—United States Bureau of the Census, *Current Population Reports*, Series P-20, No. 131, September 1964.
- Chart 33—United States Department of Health, Education and Welfare. Public Health Service. National Institute of Mental Health, Biometrics Branch.
- Chart 34—*Mental Retardation Chart Book* prepared by the President's Panel on Mental Retardation.
- Chart 39—United States Department of Health, Education and Welfare. *Indicators*, January 1966.
- Chart 40—Same as Chart 39.
- Chart 47—Data on Kindergarten Enrollment: *This U.S.A.* by Ben J. Wattenberg with Richard M. Scammon. Doubleday & Co., Inc., Garden City, N.Y., 1965.
- Chart 48—Personal Incomes by State and Regions in 1964. *Survey of Current Business*, July 1965.
United States Department of Health, Education and Welfare. Office of Education. *Statistics of Public Elementary and Secondary Day Schools, Fall 1964* by Carol Joy Hobson and Samuel Schloss.
- Chart 50—*National Foundation on the Arts and the Humanities Act of 1965*, Report No. 618, United States House of Representatives, 89th Congress, 1st Session, July 1965.
- Chart 56—Ravenholt, Reimert T., et al. "Immunizable Disease Occurrence and Prevention in Seattle, 1890-1964." *Public Health Reports*, Vol. 80, No. 11, November 1965.

TABLE 1.—GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT OR EXPENDITURE

Period	Total gross national product in 1958 prices	Total gross national product	Personal consumption expenditures	Gross private domestic investment	Net exports of goods and services	Government purchases of goods and services					Implicit price deflator for total GNP, 1958=100 ²
						Total	Federal			State and local	
							Total	National defense ¹	Other		
Billions of dollars; quarterly data at seasonally adjusted annual rates											
1953.....	412.8	364.6	230.0	52.6	0.4	81.6	57.0	48.7	8.4	24.6	88.3
1954.....	407.0	364.8	236.5	51.7	1.8	74.8	47.4	41.2	6.2	27.4	89.6
1955.....	438.0	398.0	254.4	67.4	2.0	74.2	44.1	38.6	5.5	30.1	90.9
1956.....	446.1	419.2	266.7	70.0	4.0	78.6	45.6	40.3	5.3	33.0	94.0
1957.....	452.5	441.1	281.4	67.8	5.7	86.1	49.5	44.2	5.3	36.6	97.5
1958.....	447.3	447.3	290.1	60.9	2.2	94.2	53.6	45.9	7.7	40.6	100.0
1959.....	475.9	483.6	311.2	75.3	.1	97.0	53.7	46.0	7.6	43.3	101.6
1960.....	487.8	503.8	325.2	74.8	4.1	99.6	53.5	44.9	8.6	46.1	103.3
1961.....	497.3	520.1	335.2	71.7	5.6	107.6	57.4	47.8	9.6	50.2	104.6
1962.....	530.0	560.3	355.1	83.0	5.1	117.1	63.4	51.6	11.8	53.7	105.7
1963.....	550.0	589.2	373.8	86.9	5.9	122.6	64.4	50.8	13.6	58.3	107.1
1964.....	577.6	628.7	398.9	92.9	8.6	128.4	65.3	49.9	15.4	63.1	108.9
1965.....	609.6	676.3	428.7	105.7	7.1	134.8	66.6	49.9	16.7	68.2	110.9

¹ This category corresponds closely with budget expenditures for national defense.

² Gross national product in current prices divided by gross national product in 1958 prices.

NOTE.—Data for Alaska and Hawaii included beginning 1960.

SOURCE: Economic Indicators, February 1966, prepared for the Joint Economic Committee by the Council of Economic Advisers.

TABLE 2.—RELATION OF GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT, NATIONAL INCOME, AND PERSONAL INCOME AND SAVINGS: 1950 TO 1964

[In billions of dollars. Beginning 1960, includes Alaska and Hawaii. See also *Historical Statistics, Colonial Times to 1967*, series F 1, F 6-9, and F 253]

Item	Revised series									
	1950	1955	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1963	1964	1965*
Gross national product.....	284.6	397.5	482.7	502.6	518.7	556.2	583.9	589.2	628.7	676.3
Less: Capital consumption allowances.....	19.1	32.0	41.0	43.0	44.5	48.7	50.8	52.8	55.7	58.7
Equals: Net national product.....	265.5	365.5	441.7	459.6	474.1	507.5	533.1	536.5	573.0	617.5
Less:										
Indirect business tax and nontax liability.....	23.7	32.9	42.6	46.4	49.0	52.8	55.9	54.6	58.0	62.0
Business transfer payments.....	.8	1.5	2.1	2.2	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.2	2.3	2.3
Statistical discrepancy.....	-.7	1.0	-3.0	-3.0	-2.6	-1.8	-2.7	-.7	-.5	-.2
Plus: Subsidies minus current surplus of government enterprises.....	.2	(Z)	.4	.5	1.6	1.6	1.0	.7	1.2	1.2
Equals: National income.....	241.9	330.2	400.5	414.5	426.9	455.6	478.5	481.1	514.4	554.7
Less:										
Corporate profits and inventory valuation adjustment.....	35.7	43.1	47.2	44.5	44.1	48.4	50.8	58.1	64.5	73.1
Contributions for social insurance.....	6.9	11.0	17.6	20.6	21.4	23.9	26.9	26.8	27.8	29.5
Excess of wage accruals over disbursements....	(Z)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Plus:										
Govt. transfer payments to persons.....	14.3	16.1	25.4	27.3	31.3	32.3	34.3	33.0	34.2	36.8
Net interest paid by government.....	4.8	5.4	7.1	7.8	7.4	8.0	8.6	17.5	19.1	20.6
Dividends.....	9.2	11.2	13.7	14.5	15.2	16.5	18.0	15.8	17.2	18.9
Business transfer payments.....	.8	1.5	2.1	2.2	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.2	2.3	2.3
Equals: Personal income.....	228.5	310.2	383.9	401.3	417.6	442.4	464.1	464.8	495.0	530.7
Less: Personal tax and non-tax payments.....	20.8	35.7	46.8	51.4	52.9	57.9	61.6			
Federal.....	18.2	31.5	40.4	44.0	45.1	49.1	51.9			
State and local.....	2.6	4.2	6.4	7.3	7.8	8.8	9.6			
Equals: Disposable personal income.....	207.7	274.4	337.1	349.9	364.7	384.6	402.5	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
Less: Personal consumption expenditures.....	195.0	256.9	313.5	328.2	337.3	356.8	375.0			
Equals: Personal savings....	12.6	17.5	23.6	21.7	27.3	27.8	27.5			

— Entry represents zero. Z Less than \$50 million. N.A. Not available.

*Preliminary.

SOURCE: For old series 1950-63: U.S. Department of Commerce, Office of Business Economics; *Survey of Current Business*, July 1964 and February 1965. For revised series 1963-1965: *Ibid.*, February 1966.

TABLE 3.—FAMILIES AND UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS BY TOTAL MONEY INCOME IN 1947, 1950, AND 1953 TO 1964, IN CONSTANT DOLLARS, FOR THE UNITED STATES

[In 1964 dollars. Families and unrelated individuals as of March of the following year]

Total money income (1964 dollars)	1947	1950	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964
FAMILIES														
Number.....thousands..	37,237	39,929	41,202	41,951	42,889	43,497	43,696	44,232	45,111	45,456	46,341	46,998	47,436	47,835
Percent.....	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Under \$3,000.....	31	30	25	27	24	22	22	22	21	20	20	19	18	18
\$3,000 to \$4,999.....	31	30	26	26	24	22	22	22	20	19	19	18	17	17
\$5,000 to \$6,999.....	19	20	24	22	24	24	24	24	23	23	21	22	21	20
\$7,000 to \$9,999.....	12	13	16	16	18	20	20	20	21	21	22	22	23	23
\$10,000 to \$14,999.....	7	7	{ 7	7	8	9	9	9	11	12	13	14	15	16
\$15,000 and over.....				2	2	3	3	3	4	5	5	5	6	6
Median income.....	\$4,214	\$4,293	\$4,928	\$4,819	\$5,143	\$5,478	\$5,466	\$5,457	\$5,773	\$5,904	\$5,970	\$6,135	\$6,358	\$6,569
UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS														
Number.....thousands..	8,165	9,366	9,514	9,724	9,889	9,779	10,435	10,884	10,879	11,081	11,163	11,013	11,182	12,057
Percent.....	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Under \$1,500.....	53	52	48	51	49	48	46	47	46	45	44	43	43	42
\$1,500 to \$2,999.....	24	21	23	22	23	23	22	21	22	21	22	23	22	20
\$3,000 to \$4,999.....	16	20	20	18	19	18	19	19	18	19	17	16	16	18
\$5,000 to \$6,999.....	4	5	6	6	6	8	8	8	9	10	10	10	10	11
\$7,000 to \$9,999.....	1	1	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	4	4	5	6	6
\$10,000 and over.....	2	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	1	3	3	3	3
Median income.....	\$1,392	\$1,410	\$1,642	\$1,442	\$1,540	\$1,650	\$1,699	\$1,652	\$1,699	\$1,836	\$1,842	\$1,820	\$1,842	\$1,983

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, *Current Population Reports*, Series P-60, No. 47, Table C.

TABLE 4.—TOTAL NUMBER OF PERSONS SUPPLIED FARM PRODUCTS BY ONE FARMWORKER, UNITED STATES, 1820-1964 ¹

Year	Persons supplied per farmworker ²	Year	Persons supplied per farmworker ²
	Number		Number
1820.....	4.12	1947.....	14.13
1830.....	4.00	1948.....	14.52
1840.....	3.95	1949.....	14.92
1850.....	4.18	1950.....	15.47
1860.....	4.53	1951.....	15.76
1870.....	5.14	1952.....	16.40
1880.....	5.57	1953.....	17.21
1890.....	5.77	1954.....	18.10
1900.....	6.95	1955.....	19.49
1910.....	7.07	1956.....	21.72
1920.....	8.27	1957.....	22.76
1930.....	9.75	1958.....	23.21
1940.....	10.69	1959.....	24.51
1941.....	11.97	1960.....	25.85
1942.....	12.97	1961.....	27.58
1943.....	13.54	1962.....	28.57
1944.....	13.84	1963.....	30.75
1945.....	14.55	1964 ³	33.25
1946.....	14.28		

¹ Includes persons in other countries supplied by U.S. agricultural exports.

² Persons supplied includes the farmworker. Thus, in 1820, the average farmworker supplied himself and 3.12 other persons.

³ Preliminary.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Agriculture, Agricultural Handbook No. 300, *Handbook of Agricultural Charts 1965*.

TABLE 5.—TOTAL MONEY INCOME AND WORK EXPERIENCE IN 1963 OF THE WHITE AND NEGRO POPULATION 14 YEARS OLD AND OVER, BY AGE, SEX, RESIDENCE, AND REGIONS, FOR THE UNITED STATES

Area and sex	All income recipients				Year-round full-time workers ¹				Median income—ratio of Negro to white	
	Median income		Percent with income less than \$2,000		Percent of all income recipients		Median income		All income recipients	Year-round full-time workers ¹
	White	Negro	White	Negro	White	Negro	White	Negro		
Male, 14 years and over.....	\$4,816	\$2,444	24.2	40.9	60.1	48.8	\$6,245	\$3,906	0.51	0.63
Residence:										
Nonfarm.....	5,016	2,653	22.5	37.4	59.8	49.2	6,406	4,087	.53	.64
Farm.....	2,275	779	45.5	83.4	63.4	42.5	3,176	(B)	.34	(B)
Regions:										
Northeast.....	5,185	3,739	19.7	21.7	61.4	56.4	6,383	4,721	.72	.74
North Central.....	5,045	3,707	23.9	27.9	61.8	52.5	6,325	5,237	.73	.83
South.....	3,889	1,705	28.6	54.9	60.0	43.6	5,486	2,738	.44	.50
West.....	5,208	4,160	24.4	19.1	55.3	59.3	7,174	5,417	.80	.76
Female, 14 years and over.....	1,441	953	59.1	73.2	28.8	25.3	3,687	2,186	.66	.59
Residence:										
Nonfarm.....	1,482	1,022	58.3	71.9	29.3	26.5	3,722	2,214	.69	.59
Farm.....	794	386	74.5	92.1	19.9	9.7	2,733	(B)	.49	(B)
Regions:										
Northeast.....	1,679	2,116	54.6	46.4	31.6	36.1	3,842	3,155	1.26	.82
North Central.....	1,384	1,351	61.0	66.3	28.7	23.3	3,754	(B)	.98	(B)
South.....	1,296	689	61.9	87.7	28.6	22.0	3,265	1,388	.53	.43
West.....	1,474	2,134	59.4	46.9	24.8	28.6	4,234	(B)	1.45	(B)

B Base less than 200,000.

¹ Data on work experience are based on February 1964 survey and relate to the civilian population.

SOURCE: U.S. Dept. of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, *Current Population Reports*, Series P-20 No. 142, Oct. 11, 1965.

TABLE 6.—EMPLOYED PERSONS BY MAJOR OCCUPATIONAL GROUP FOR THE UNITED STATES: 1910, 1940, AND 1965

[Age 14 years and over]

	1910	1940	1965		1910	1940	1965
Total, millions.....	35	45	70	Operatives.....	14.1	18.9	18.7
Percent.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	Nonfarm laborers.....	11.6	7.0	5.0
White-collar workers.....	22.3	32.5	45.7	Service workers.....	9.6	11.8	13.0
Professional and technical.....	4.6	7.9	13.0	Private household.....			3.2
Managers, officials.....	7.2	8.1	10.6	Other.....			9.8
Clerical workers.....	5.5	9.7	15.6	Farm workers.....	30.7	18.3	5.1
Sales workers.....	5.0	6.8	6.5	Farmers and farm managers.....	17.3	11.4	3.1
Blue-collar workers.....	37.4	37.4	36.2	Farm laborers and foremen.....	13.4	6.9	2.0
Craftsmen and foremen.....	11.7	11.5	12.6				

Note: Figures may not add to totals due to rounding.

SOURCE: Data for 1910 and 1940: William Haber, Frederick H. Haribson, Lawrence R. Klein, and Gladys L. Palmer: *Manpower in the United States*. Harper and Brothers, New York, 1954, Table VI-1, p. 87. Data for 1965 from: Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics; *Monthly Report on the Labor Force*, April 1965, Table 5.

FOOTNOTES FOR TABLE 7.

¹ Includes families surveyed for 1959 in Anchorage, Alaska. Data for Alaska were not included in the columns for 1960 and 1961.

² From the Survey of Consumer Expenditures in 1950. See *Study of Consumer Expenditures, Incomes and Savings, Statistical Tables, Urban U.S.—1950*. (University of Pennsylvania, 1956-57), vol. XVIII.

³ The classification of items in the 2 surveys is not strictly comparable.

⁴ The algebraic sum of increases and decreases in assets and liabilities. Net increases in assets or decreases in liabilities represent a net saving (+) during the year. Net decreases in assets or increases in liabilities represent a deficit (−) or net dissaving.

⁵ A statistical measure of the net reporting discrepancy of the receipts and disbursements accounts. In this table, the balancing difference is obtained by subtracting current consumption expenditures, gifts and contributions, personal insurance, and the net change in assets and liabilities from the sum of money income after taxes and other money receipts. If reported receipts are less than disbursements (including savings or dissavings), the balancing difference is negative (−).

⁶ For derivation of the 1960-61 estimates of the total families in the universe, see p. 8 of source

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics. Report No. 237-38, April 1964, *Consumer Expenditures and Income, Urban United States, 1960-61*.

TABLE 7.—AVERAGE ANNUAL EXPENDITURES, INCOME, AND SAVINGS OF ALL URBAN FAMILIES AND SINGLE CONSUMERS UNITED STATES, 1960-61 AND 1950

Item	Average per family				Percent change, 1950 to 1960-61	Percent of expenditures for current consumption	
	1960-61 ¹	1961	1960	1950 ²		1960-61	1950
Expenditures for current consumption ³	\$5,390	\$5,381	\$5,368	\$3,808	41.5	100.0	100.0
Food.....	1,311	1,306	1,312	1,130	16.0	24.3	29.7
Tobacco.....	95	93	96	68	39.7	1.8	1.8
Alcoholic beverages.....	90	87	94	65	38.5	1.7	1.7
Housing, total.....	1,588	1,585	1,584	1,035	53.4	29.5	27.2
Shelter, fuel, light, refrigeration, and water.....	992	997	983	596	66.4	18.4	15.6
Household operations.....	319	317	320	178	79.2	5.9	4.7
Housefurnishings and equipment.....	277	271	281	261	6.1	5.1	6.9
Clothing, materials, services.....	558	563	550	437	27.7	10.4	11.5
Personal care.....	155	156	153	85	82.4	2.9	2.2
Medical care.....	355	362	345	197	80.2	6.6	5.2
Recreation.....	217	218	215	168	29.2	4.0	4.4
Reading and education.....	109	109	111	58	87.9	2.0	1.5
Automobile purchase and operation.....	700	690	696	443	58.0	13.0	11.6
Other transportation.....	93	92	94	67	38.8	1.7	1.8
Other expenditures.....	119	120	118	55	116.4	2.2	1.4
Gifts and contributions.....	303	298	302	165	83.6	-----	-----
Personal insurance.....	324	323	324	177	83.1	-----	-----
Money income before taxes.....	6,691	6,756	6,595	4,237	57.9	-----	-----
Money income after taxes.....	5,906	5,957	5,829	3,910	51.0	-----	-----
Other money receipts.....	82	93	73	49	67.3	-----	-----
Net change in assets and liabilities ⁴	177	219	152	-74	-----	-----	-----
Account balancing difference ⁵	-207	-171	-244	-117	-----	-----	-----
Number of families in sample.....	¹ 9,476	4,879	4,463	12,489	-----	-----	-----
Estimated number of families in universe (000) ⁶	40,131	40,131	40,131	31,539	-----	-----	-----
Average family size.....	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.0	-----	-----	-----
Percent nonwhite families.....	12	13	12	10	-----	-----	-----
Percent homeowners.....	53	54	52	48	-----	-----	-----
Percent auto owners.....	73	73	72	59	-----	-----	-----

TABLE 8.—AUTOMOBILE OWNERSHIP, AGE, AND FINANCING: 1950 TO 1964

[Excludes Alaska and Hawaii.]

Item	1950	1955	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964
Total number of families in U.S. ¹.....millions	45.7	49.3	53.4	54.2	54.9	56.5	56.8
Total owning automobiles.....percent	60	71	77	76	74	80	78
Total number of spending units in U.S. ¹.....millions	52.6	54.3	56.8	58.0	58.8	61.2	61.1
Total owning automobiles ².....percent	55	67	74	74	72	77	75
Owning 1 automobile.....percent	51	59	62	60	58	59	56
Owning 2 or more automobiles.....percent	4	8	12	14	14	18	18
Automobiles owned, by age: ³							
Less than 2 years old.....percent	17	12	14	13	12	13	13
2 and 3 years old.....percent	19	22	20	17	21	18	20
4, 5, 6, and 7 years old.....percent	6	43	41	42	38	36	33
8 years old and over.....percent	58	23	25	28	29	33	34
Total automobile purchasers ².....millions	12.8	15.5	15.4	15.0	17.7		
New car.....millions	5.3	6.1	5.3	4.6	5.7		
Average price paid.....dollars	2,220	2,940	3,030	2,840	3,020		
Used car.....millions	7.5	9.4	10.1	10.4	12.0		
Average price paid.....dollars	730	780	820	810	880		
Method of financing by purchasers: ²							
All passenger-car buyers ⁴.....percent	100	100	100	100	100	(NA)	(NA)
Full cash (including trade-in allowance).....percent	47	38	47	43	45		
Installment credit and other borrowing.....percent	52	60	52	56	54		
New-passenger-car buyers ⁴.....percent	100	100	100	100	100		
Full cash (including trade-in allowance).....percent	54	39	39	38	38		
Installment credit and other borrowing.....percent	46	60	61	62	62		
Used-passenger-car buyers ⁴.....percent	100	100	100	100	100		
Full cash (including trade-in allowance).....percent	41	37	52	45	49		
Installment credit and other borrowing.....percent	57	60	47	53	50		

¹ At time of survey, early in year.² Covers spending units buying cars during year and still owning them at survey time (January–February of following year).³ Age is determined by subtracting model year from year of survey.⁴ Includes cars received as gifts whether cash or credit purchased; through 1955, also includes buyers for whom method of financing was not ascertained; detail not available separately.

NA=Not available.

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Statistical Abstract of the United States: 1965*. Washington, D.C. 1965. Table 796.

TABLE 9.—SELECTED HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS, FOR OWNER-OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS, BY INCOME IN 1959 OF PRIMARY FAMILIES AND INDIVIDUALS, TOTAL AND NONWHITE, FOR THE UNITED STATES, INSIDE AND OUTSIDE STANDARD METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS: 1960

Area, income in 1959 of primary families and individuals, and color of head	Total number	Percent—				Reporting value	
		Dilapidated or lacking plumbing facilities	With 1.01 or more persons per room	Built in 1949 or earlier	With air conditioning	Total number	Percent with value less than \$7,500
TOTAL							
Total.....	32,796,720	11.4	8.7	65.6	14.7	26,171,774	24.4
Less than \$3,000.....	7,513,071	29.8	7.0	81.8	7.6	5,092,534	52.4
\$3,000 to \$5,999.....	9,396,537	11.3	11.3	67.8	11.1	7,304,267	32.0
\$6,000 to \$9,999.....	10,268,943	3.4	9.1	56.8	16.0	8,817,519	13.0
\$10,000 or more.....	5,618,169	1.4	6.0	56.6	27.8	4,957,454	4.7
Inside SMSA's.....	20,036,123	4.6	7.7	61.4	17.0	17,267,354	14.7
Less than \$3,000.....	3,169,540	14.3	4.4	80.3	10.1	2,445,431	35.4
\$3,000 to \$5,999.....	5,253,094	5.8	10.1	65.1	12.4	4,398,925	22.1
\$6,000 to \$9,999.....	7,221,085	1.8	8.7	54.3	16.5	6,427,565	8.8
\$10,000 or more.....	4,392,404	.7	5.6	54.9	28.2	3,995,433	3.2
Outside SMSA's.....	12,760,597	22.0	10.2	72.3	11.1	8,904,420	43.3
Less than \$3,000.....	4,343,531	41.1	8.8	82.9	5.8	2,647,103	68.0
\$3,000 to \$5,999.....	4,143,443	18.3	12.8	71.2	9.4	2,905,342	47.0
\$6,000 to \$9,999.....	3,047,858	7.1	10.1	62.6	14.7	2,389,954	24.3
\$10,000 or more.....	1,225,765	3.6	7.1	62.6	26.2	962,021	10.8
NONWHITE							
Total.....	1,973,526	36.8	21.0	78.4	6.1	1,616,128	56.0
Less than \$3,000.....	888,276	59.4	19.5	81.3	3.5	693,618	77.8
\$3,000 to \$5,999.....	627,288	25.1	24.0	76.3	6.5	534,163	51.1
\$6,000 to \$9,999.....	335,632	10.3	19.8	75.7	9.4	285,469	27.3
\$10,000 or more.....	122,330	6.0	19.5	74.8	14.3	102,878	14.5
Inside SMSA's.....	1,224,458	17.8	17.3	79.6	7.8	1,048,572	40.3
Less than \$3,000.....	377,922	34.3	12.9	84.5	5.4	320,870	61.4
\$3,000 to \$5,999.....	452,234	14.6	20.3	78.1	7.2	391,106	41.0
\$6,000 to \$9,999.....	284,645	6.3	18.0	76.9	9.6	243,605	22.2
\$10,000 or more.....	109,657	3.8	18.4	75.3	14.6	92,991	11.8
Outside SMSA's.....	749,068	68.0	27.0	76.4	3.4	567,556	85.2
Less than \$3,000.....	510,354	78.0	24.5	79.0	2.1	372,748	92.0
\$3,000 to \$5,999.....	175,054	52.2	33.6	71.6	4.9	143,057	78.7
\$6,000 to \$9,999.....	50,987	32.3	29.9	69.5	8.7	41,864	57.4
\$10,000 or more.....	12,673	24.9	28.6	69.9	12.3	9,887	39.9

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Housing Division. October, 1964.

TABLE 10.—SELECTED HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS, FOR RENTER-OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS, BY INCOME IN 1959 OF PRIMARY FAMILIES AND INDIVIDUALS, TOTAL AND NONWHITE, FOR THE UNITED STATES, INSIDE AND OUTSIDE STANDARD METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS: 1960

Area, income in 1959 of primary families and individuals, and color of head	Total number	Percent—				Reporting cash rent		
		Dilapidated or lacking plumbing facilities	With 1.01 or more persons per room	Built in 1949 or earlier	With air conditioning	Total number	Percent with gross rent—	
							Less than \$50	35 percent or more of income ¹
TOTAL								
Total.....	20, 227, 155	23. 5	16. 1	83. 8	8. 8	17, 907, 924	22. 5	21. 4
Less than \$3,000.....	7, 288, 810	42. 0	17. 4	88. 0	4. 6	5, 971, 732	42. 7	60. 4
\$3,000 to \$5,999.....	7, 374, 540	17. 7	17. 7	83. 8	7. 7	6, 707, 682	16. 9	5. 3
\$6,000 to \$9,999.....	4, 199, 892	7. 7	13. 1	79. 7	12. 7	3, 944, 929	7. 5	. 5
\$10,000 or more.....	1, 363, 922	4. 2	10. 3	73. 4	24. 4	1, 283, 581	4. 0	. 2
Inside SMSA's.....	13, 963, 921	16. 4	14. 2	83. 3	9. 8	13, 282, 717	17. 0	21. 7
Less than \$3,000.....	4, 385, 949	30. 0	13. 6	87. 9	5. 5	4, 083, 822	34. 0	66. 0
\$3,000 to \$5,999.....	5, 175, 869	14. 1	16. 6	84. 0	8. 1	4, 948, 304	13. 1	6. 2
\$6,000 to \$9,999.....	3, 255, 993	6. 3	12. 5	79. 8	12. 9	3, 143, 024	5. 8	. 5
\$10,000 or more.....	1, 146, 110	3. 1	9. 7	72. 9	25. 2	1, 107, 587	3. 0	. 3
Outside SMSA's.....	6, 263, 234	39. 2	20. 5	84. 7	6. 5	4, 625, 207	38. 4	20. 4
Less than \$3,000.....	2, 902, 852	60. 0	23. 2	88. 1	3. 2	1, 887, 910	61. 3	48. 6
\$3,000 to \$5,999.....	2, 198, 671	25. 9	20. 1	83. 3	7. 0	1, 759, 378	27. 5	2. 8
\$6,000 to \$9,999.....	943, 899	12. 8	14. 9	79. 3	12. 2	801, 905	14. 5	. 3
\$10,000 or more.....	217, 812	9. 9	13. 6	76. 4	20. 2	176, 014	10. 5	. 2
NONWHITE								
Total.....	3, 170, 533	48. 5	32. 9	86. 9	2. 6	2, 721, 152	38. 3	31. 5
Less than \$3,000.....	1, 866, 423	62. 0	32. 2	87. 5	1. 9	1, 490, 404	53. 5	55. 9
\$3,000 to \$5,999.....	950, 799	32. 9	34. 9	85. 4	3. 1	893, 875	23. 1	5. 0
\$6,000 to \$9,999.....	294, 049	19. 6	30. 2	87. 4	4. 6	280, 765	11. 4	. 3
\$10,000 or more.....	59, 262	14. 8	33. 5	86. 1	7. 9	56, 108	8. 8	. 2
Inside SMSA's.....	2, 261, 951	33. 8	28. 7	86. 9	3. 0	2, 169, 740	28. 2	32. 1
Less than \$3,000.....	1, 133, 939	44. 0	25. 8	87. 4	2. 4	1, 074, 650	41. 5	62. 9
\$3,000 to \$5,999.....	806, 433	26. 7	32. 4	85. 9	3. 1	782, 786	18. 0	5. 4
\$6,000 to \$9,999.....	267, 019	16. 3	28. 7	87. 9	4. 6	259, 764	8. 6	. 3
\$10,000 or more.....	54, 560	12. 1	32. 5	86. 7	8. 2	52, 540	6. 4	. 2
Outside SMSA's.....	908, 582	85. 0	43. 4	86. 7	1. 6	551, 412	77. 7	29. 3
Less than \$3,000.....	732, 484	89. 9	42. 1	87. 8	1. 2	415, 754	84. 5	38. 6
\$3,000 to \$5,999.....	144, 366	67. 5	49. 2	82. 3	3. 1	111, 089	59. 7	2. 2
\$6,000 to \$9,999.....	27, 030	51. 4	45. 6	82. 6	5. 0	21, 001	45. 6	. 4
\$10,000 or more.....	4, 702	45. 6	45. 6	80. 1	4. 1	3, 568	44. 6	. 4

¹ Units reporting "no income" are not used in computing this item; therefore, the base used for "total units" and for "income less than \$3,000" differs slightly from the corresponding categories in the "total number reporting cash rent" column.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Housing Division. October 1964.

TABLE 11.—RANK OF STATES ACCORDING TO PERCENT OF POPULATION CLASSIFIED AS URBAN: 1960 AND 1910

Rank	1960				1910	
	Current urban definition		Previous urban definition		State	Percent urban
	State	Percent urban	State	Percent urban		
1	District of Columbia.....	100. 0	District of Columbia.....	100. 0	District of Columbia.....	100. 0
2	New Jersey.....	88. 6	Rhode Island.....	89. 9	Rhode Island.....	91. 0
3	Rhode Island.....	86. 4	Massachusetts.....	86. 8	Massachusetts.....	89. 0
4	California.....	86. 4	New Jersey.....	82. 6	New York.....	78. 9
5	New York.....	85. 4	Illinois.....	75. 9	New Jersey.....	76. 4
6	Massachusetts.....	83. 6	New York.....	72. 8	Connecticut.....	65. 6
7	Illinois.....	80. 7	Texas.....	72. 7	California.....	61. 8
8	Connecticut.....	78. 3	California.....	71. 7	Illinois.....	61. 7
9	Hawaii.....	76. 5	Arizona.....	69. 9	Pennsylvania.....	60. 4
10	Texas.....	75. 0	Hawaii.....	69. 3	Ohio.....	55. 9
11	Utah.....	74. 9	Connecticut.....	69. 0	Washington.....	53. 0
12	Arizona.....	74. 5	Ohio.....	67. 4	New Hampshire.....	51. 8
13	Florida.....	73. 9	Utah.....	66. 5	Maryland.....	50. 8
14	Colorado.....	73. 7	Nevada.....	66. 3	Colorado.....	50. 3
15	Ohio.....	73. 4	Pennsylvania.....	65. 6	Delaware.....	48. 0
16	Michigan.....	73. 4	Michigan.....	65. 0	Michigan.....	47. 2
17	Maryland.....	72. 7	Florida.....	62. 2	Utah.....	46. 3
18	Pennsylvania.....	71. 6	Colorado.....	62. 1	Oregon.....	45. 6
19	Nevada.....	70. 4	Wisconsin.....	62. 1	Wisconsin.....	43. 0
20	Washington.....	68. 1	New Mexico.....	61. 8	Indiana.....	42. 4
21	Missouri.....	66. 6	Missouri.....	61. 3	Missouri.....	42. 3
22	New Mexico.....	65. 9	Oklahoma.....	61. 0	Minnesota.....	41. 0
23	Delaware.....	65. 6	Minnesota.....	61. 0	Montana.....	35. 5
24	Wisconsin.....	63. 8	New Hampshire.....	59. 8	Maine.....	35. 3
25	Louisiana.....	63. 3	Washington.....	58. 4	Arizona.....	31. 0
26	Oklahoma.....	62. 9	Indiana.....	56. 8	Hawaii.....	30. 7
27	Indiana.....	62. 4	Wyoming.....	56. 8	Iowa.....	30. 6
28	Oregon.....	62. 2	Kansas.....	56. 4	Louisiana.....	30. 0
29	Minnesota.....	62. 2	Louisiana.....	56. 2	Wyoming.....	29. 6
30	Kansas.....	61. 0	Maryland.....	56. 2	Kansas.....	29. 1
31	New Hampshire.....	58. 3	Oregon.....	53. 4	Florida.....	29. 1
32	Wyoming.....	56. 8	Iowa.....	52. 2	Vermont.....	27. 8
33	Virginia.....	55. 6	Nebraska.....	52. 6	Nebraska.....	26. 1
34	Georgia.....	55. 3	Alabama.....	51. 7	Kentucky.....	24. 3
35	Alabama.....	54. 8	Georgia.....	49. 8	Texas.....	24. 1
36	Nebraska.....	54. 3	Virginia.....	48. 7	Virginia.....	23. 1
37	Iowa.....	53. 0	Montana.....	46. 3	Idaho.....	21. 5
38	Tennessee.....	52. 3	Tennessee.....	45. 7	Georgia.....	20. 6
39	Maine.....	51. 3	Arkansas.....	41. 6	Tennessee.....	20. 2
40	Montana.....	50. 2	Idaho.....	41. 4	Oklahoma.....	19. 2
41	Idaho.....	47. 5	Maine.....	39. 9	West Virginia.....	18. 7
42	Kentucky.....	44. 5	South Dakota.....	39. 0	Alabama.....	17. 3
43	Arkansas.....	42. 8	Alaska.....	37. 9	Nevada.....	16. 3

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 11.—RANK OF STATES ACCORDING TO PERCENT OF POPULATION CLASSIFIED AS URBAN: 1960 AND 1910—Continued

Rank	1960				1910	
	Current urban definition		Previous urban definition		State	Percent urban
	State	Percent urban	State	Percent urban		
44	South Carolina.....	41.2	Kentucky.....	37.7	South Carolina.....	14.8
45	North Carolina.....	39.5	Vermont.....	37.0	North Carolina.....	14.4
46	South Dakota.....	39.3	Mississippi.....	36.2	New Mexico.....	14.2
47	Vermont.....	38.5	North Carolina.....	36.2	South Dakota.....	13.1
48	West Virginia.....	38.2	West Virginia.....	35.8	Arkansas.....	12.9
49	Alaska.....	37.9	North Dakota.....	35.1	Mississippi.....	11.5
50	Mississippi.....	37.7	South Carolina.....	34.3	North Dakota.....	11.0
51	North Dakota.....	35.2	Delaware.....	32.6	Alaska.....	9.5

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Census of Population: 1960* vol. 1, Characteristics of the Population; Part I, United States Summary, table H.

TABLE 12.—POPULATION OF 21 CENTRAL CITIES, 1960, AND PERCENT CHANGE 1950-60

City	1960 population	Percent change 1950-60	City	1960 population	Percent change 1950-60
San Francisco, Calif.....	740,316	-4.5	Jacksonville, Fla.....	201,030	-1.7
District of Columbia.....	763,956	-4.8	Boston, Mass.....	697,197	-13.0
Wilmington, Del.....	95,827	-13.2	Baltimore, Md.....	939,024	-1.1
Portland, Oreg.....	372,676	-0.3	New York, N.Y.....	7,781,984	-1.4
Minneapolis, Minn.....	482,872	-7.4	Buffalo, N.Y.....	532,759	-8.2
Chicago, Ill.....	3,550,404	-1.9	Rochester, N.Y.....	318,611	-4.2
Detroit, Mich.....	1,670,144	-9.7	Pittsburgh, Pa.....	604,332	-10.7
Hartford, Conn.....	162,178	-8.6	Philadelphia, Pa.....	2,002,512	-3.3
St. Louis, Mo.....	750,026	-12.5	Providence, R.I.....	207,498	-16.6
Cleveland, Ohio.....	876,050	-4.2	Richmond, Va.....	219,958	-4.5
Cincinnati, Ohio.....	502,550	-0.3			

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, *County and City Data Book, 1962*, Table 6.

TABLE 13.—WORK COMMUTERS—PERCENT DISTRIBUTION BY DISTANCE TO WORK AND BY OCCUPATION

Occupation of worker	All distances	Distance to work				
		1 mile or less	2 or 3 miles	4 or 5 miles	6 to 10 miles	11 miles or more
		Distribution by distance to work				
All occupations.....	100	15	23	14	24	24
Professional and managerial.....	100	14	22	14	24	26
Clerical or sales.....	100	16	23	14	28	19
Craftsmen, operatives, and laborers.....	100	13	21	15	23	28
Service and private workers.....	100	22	29	14	22	13
Others ¹	100	5	16	22	23	34
Occupation of worker	All distances	Distribution by occupation				
		100	100	100	100	100
		100	100	100	100	100
All occupations.....	100	100	100	100	100	100
Professional and managerial.....	24	23	23	23	24	27
Clerical or sales.....	22	24	23	22	26	18
Craftsmen, operatives, and laborers.....	41	35	38	42	38	48
Service and private workers.....	12	18	15	12	11	6
Others ¹	1	1	1	1	1	1

¹ Includes occupations not reported.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census. *1963 Census of Transportation, Advance Report TC 63 (A)*—p. 5.

TABLE 14.—MEANS OF TRANSPORTATION TO WORK OF WORKERS DURING THE CENSUS WEEK, FOR THE UNITED STATES, URBAN AND RURAL: 1960

[Statistics include members of the Armed Forces]

Means of transportation to work	United States	Urban	Rural nonfarm	Rural farm	Percent distribution			
					United States	Urban	Rural nonfarm	Rural farm
All workers.....	64,655,805	47,165,748	12,944,952	4,545,105	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Private automobile or car pool.....	41,368,062	30,295,829	9,390,246	1,681,987	64.0	64.2	72.5	37.0
Railroad, subway, or elevated.....	2,484,281	2,436,865	44,657	2,759	3.8	5.2	.3	.1
Bus or streetcar.....	5,322,651	5,142,633	158,948	21,070	8.2	10.9	1.2	.5
Walked to work.....	6,416,343	4,717,841	1,435,783	262,719	9.9	10.0	11.1	5.8
Other means.....	1,619,842	1,029,471	471,227	119,144	2.5	2.2	3.6	2.6
Worked at home.....	4,662,750	1,357,400	991,701	2,313,649	7.2	2.9	7.7	50.9
Not reported.....	2,781,876	2,185,709	452,390	143,777	4.3	4.6	3.5	3.2

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of the Census, *U.S. Census of Population, 1960. General Social and Economic Characteristics. U.S. Summary. Final Report PC (1)-1C*, Table 94.

TABLE 15.—VOLUME OF DOMESTIC INTERCITY PASSENGER TRAFFIC, BY TYPE OF TRANSPORTATION: 1950 TO 1963

[In millions of passenger-miles, except percent. Airways, beginning 1959, and other types of transportation, beginning 1960, include Alaska and Hawaii. A passenger-mile is the movement of 1 passenger for the distance of 1 mile. Comprises public and private traffic, both revenue and nonrevenue]

Year	Total traffic, volume	Private automobiles		Airways ¹		Commercial motor carriers		Railroads ²		Inland waterways ³	
		Volume	Percent of total	Volume	Percent of total	Volume	Percent of total	Volume	Percent of total	Volume	Percent of total
1950.....	473,022	402,843	85.16	10,072	2.13	26,436	5.59	32,481	6.87	1,190	0.25
1951.....	575,345	495,547	86.13	14,988	2.61	28,704	4.99	34,710	6.03	1,396	.24
1952.....	608,769	529,194	86.93	17,430	2.86	28,397	4.66	32,261	5.30	1,487	.24
1953.....	625,113	548,763	87.79	19,568	3.13	25,614	4.10	29,467	4.71	1,701	.27
1954.....	664,510	585,817	88.16	22,741	3.42	25,519	3.84	28,695	4.32	1,738	.26
1955.....	696,696	615,514	88.35	25,523	3.66	25,189	3.62	28,610	4.11	1,860	.27
1956.....	694,018	616,254	88.80	28,128	4.05	21,455	3.09	26,251	3.78	1,930	.30
1957.....	704,452	629,496	89.36	28,522	4.05	20,756	2.95	23,605	3.35	2,073	.29
1958.....	736,764	659,435	89.56	32,566	4.42	20,364	2.76	22,373	3.04	2,026	.27
1959.....	760,733	682,617	89.73	33,958	4.46	19,896	2.62	21,574	2.84	2,688	.35
1960.....	775,005	697,831	90.04	34,599	4.46	19,703	2.54	20,527	2.65	2,345	.30
1961.....	801,450	719,680	89.80	37,574	4.69	21,279	2.66	20,181	2.52	2,736	.34
1962.....	834,544	748,467	89.69	42,765	5.12	21,917	2.63	18,632	2.23	2,763	.33

¹ Includes domestic commercial revenue service and private pleasure and business flying.

² Includes electric railways.

³ Includes Great Lakes.

SOURCE: Interstate Commerce Commission: *Annual Report*, and *Transport Economics*, August 1962.

TABLE 16.—VOLUME OF INTERCITY FREIGHT TRAFFIC, SELECTED YEARS, 1940-64

Transport agency	19'0	1950	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964
Billions of ton miles							
Number of ton miles: ¹							
Total ²	619	1,063	1,314	1,310	1,371	1,450	1,531
Railways.....	379	597	579	570	600	629	666
Motor vehicles.....	62	173	285	296	309	332	³ 347
Inland waterways.....	118	163	220	210	223	234	250
Oil pipelines.....	59	129	229	233	238	253	266
Percent							
Percentage distribution: ⁴							
Total ²	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Railways.....	61.3	56.2	44.1	43.5	43.7	43.4	43.5
Motor vehicles.....	10.0	16.3	21.7	22.6	22.6	22.9	³ 22.7
Inland waterways.....	19.1	15.4	16.8	16.0	16.3	16.1	16.3
Oil pipelines.....	9.6	12.2	17.4	17.8	17.3	17.5	17.4

¹ Estimates.

² Total includes airways freight, not shown separately in this table.

³ Preliminary.

⁴ Percentage distribution based on unrounded data.

SOURCE: Interstate Commerce Commission.

TABLE 17.—ESTIMATED ¹ NUMBER OF PLACES WITH AIR POLLUTION PROBLEMS AND POPULATION EXPOSED TO AIR POLLUTION ²

[1960 population in thousands]

Population class	All urban places		Major problem			Moderate problem			Minor problem			All problems		
	Num- ber in class	Approx- imate popula- tion	Places		Approx- imate popula- tion	Places		Approx- imate popula- tion	Places		Approx- imate popula- tion	Places		Approx- imate popula- tion
			Per- cent	Num- ber		Per- cent	Num- ber		Per- cent	Num- ber		Per- cent	Num- ber	
Urban places:														
1,000,000 or more.....	5	17,500	100	5	17,600	0	0	0	0	0	0	100	5	17,600
500,000 to 1,000,000.....	16	11,100	70	11	7,800	30	5	3,300	0	0	0	100	16	11,100
250,000 to 500,000.....	30	10,700	45	13	4,800	45	14	4,800	10	3	1,100	100	30	10,700
100,000 to 250,000.....	81	11,600	25	20	2,900	50	40	5,800	25	21	2,900	100	81	11,600
50,000 to 100,000.....	201	13,800	20	40	2,800	35	70	4,800	45	91	6,200	100	201	13,800
25,000 to 50,000.....	432	14,900	10	43	1,500	25	108	3,700	45	194	6,700	80	345	11,900
10,000 to 25,000.....	1,134	17,600	8	91	1,400	20	227	3,500	37	420	6,500	65	738	11,400
5,000 to 10,000.....	1,394	9,800	3	42	290	12	168	1,200	35	487	3,400	50	697	4,890
2,500 to 5,000.....	2,152	7,600	2	43	150	10	215	760	28	602	2,100	40	860	3,010
Unincorporated parts of urbanized areas.....		9,900			3,800			2,300			2,300			8,400
Subtotal.....	5,445	124,500	5	308	42,940	15	847	30,160	33	1,818	31,200	53	2,973	104,300
Urban and rural places under 2,500.....	14,345	11,100										30	4,300	3,300
Grand total.....	19,790	135,600	5	308	42,940	15	847	30,160	33	1,818	31,200	37	7,273	107,600
Percent of total U.S. population ⁴		76			24			17			17			60

¹ Accuracy of estimates not to be inferred from number of significant digits reported.² Urban places as defined by U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.³ Problems are mostly minor.⁴ Total U.S. population in 1960 was 179,323,000.SOURCE: *A Study of Pollution—Air*. A Staff Report to the Committee on Public Works, U.S. Senate. September 1963. Committee Print. 88th Congress, 1st session.

TABLE 18.—UNEMPLOYED PERSONS, BY OCCUPATION OF LAST JOB

Occupation	Unemployment rate			Percent distribution		
	1965	1964	1963	1965	1964	1963
Total.....	4.6	5.2	5.7	100.0	100.0	100.0
White-collar workers.....	2.3	2.6	2.8	21.8	21.2	21.2
Professional and technical.....	1.5	1.7	1.8	3.8	3.9	3.7
Managers, officials, and proprietors.....	1.1	1.4	1.5	2.4	2.7	2.6
Clerical workers.....	3.2	3.7	4.0	10.8	10.6	10.4
Sales workers.....	3.3	3.4	4.2	4.7	4.0	4.5
Blue-collar workers.....	5.3	6.3	7.2	42.5	44.4	46.8
Craftsmen and foremen.....	3.6	4.2	4.8	9.9	10.1	10.9
Operatives.....	5.5	6.5	7.4	22.4	23.3	24.1
Nonfarm laborers.....	8.4	10.6	12.1	10.2	11.0	11.8
Service workers.....	5.2	5.8	6.0	14.8	14.7	13.8
Private household workers.....	4.2	4.9	5.2	2.9	3.1	3.0
Other service workers.....	5.5	6.1	6.2	11.9	11.6	10.8
Farm workers.....	2.6	3.1	3.0	3.3	3.7	3.4
Farmers and farm managers.....	.4	.5	.5	.3	.3	.3
Farm laborers and foremen.....	4.8	5.8	5.5	3.0	3.4	3.1
No previous work experience.....				17.7	16.0	14.8

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Labor, *Monthly Report on the Labor Force*. December 1965. Household Data Annual Averages, Table A-4.

TABLE 19.—UNEMPLOYMENT RATES OF PERSONS 18 YEARS OLD AND OVER, BY AGE, SEX, COLOR, AND YEARS OF SCHOOL COMPLETED, MARCH 1965

Sex, color, and years of school completed	Total, 18 and over	18 to 24 years	25 to 34 years	35 to 44 years	45 years and over
WHITE MALE					
Total.....	4.0	8.6	3.1	3.1	3.5
Elementary:					
8 years or less ¹	5.5	11.8	7.0	5.3	4.8
Under 8 years ¹	6.0	12.2	6.4	6.9	5.2
8 years.....	5.1	11.6	7.5	4.0	4.6
High school:					
1 to 3 years.....	6.0	12.2	5.4	5.1	4.4
4 years.....	3.1	7.3	2.2	2.0	2.4
College:					
1 to 3 years.....	3.1	6.3	2.4	2.7	2.1
4 years or more.....	1.3	6.5	1.0	.9	1.1
4 years of high school or more.....	2.7	7.0	1.9	1.8	2.0
WHITE FEMALE					
Total.....	4.8	8.9	5.5	4.0	3.0
Elementary:					
8 years or less ¹	5.6	13.3	7.1	8.4	4.3
Under 8 years ¹	7.5	(2)	5.8	12.4	6.3
8 years.....	4.4	(2)	8.1	5.7	3.0
High school:					
1 to 3 years.....	7.1	19.9	6.6	4.2	4.4
4 years.....	4.6	7.5	5.2	3.2	2.9
College:					
1 to 3 years.....	3.6	6.2	7.1	2.9	.3
4 years or more.....	1.5	2.5	2.8	1.7	.4
4 years of high school or more.....	3.9	6.8	5.1	3.0	1.9
NONWHITE MALE					
Total.....	8.1	13.2	7.9	6.5	6.7
Elementary: 8 years or less ¹	7.8	5.9	8.3	8.4	7.9
High school:					
1 to 3 years.....	12.1	25.3	10.9	5.3	5.9
4 years or more.....	5.4	6.1	6.2	5.8	2.5
NONWHITE FEMALE					
Total.....	9.0	18.4	10.4	6.7	5.1
Elementary: 8 years or less ¹	6.6	(2)	15.8	6.1	4.9
High school:					
1 to 3 years.....	15.3	31.0	12.7	9.5	10.3
4 years or more.....	7.0	13.1	7.5	5.2	1.9

¹ Includes persons reporting no school years completed.

² Rate not shown where base is less than 100,000.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics. Advance Summary, Special Labor Force Report, *Educational Attainment of Workers, March 1965*.

TABLE 20.—UNEMPLOYED PERSONS, BY COLOR, MARITAL STATUS, AND HOUSEHOLD RELATIONSHIP

Characteristics	Thousands of persons			Unemployment rate			Percent distribution		
	1965	1964	1963	1965	1964	1963	1965	1964	1963
COLOR									
Total.....	3,456	3,876	4,166	4.6	5.2	5.7	100.0	100.0	100.0
White, total.....	2,754	3,064	3,281	4.1	4.6	5.1	79.7	79.1	78.8
Male.....	1,630	1,829	2,028	3.6	4.2	4.7	46.4	47.2	48.7
Female.....	1,152	1,235	1,253	5.0	5.5	5.8	33.3	31.9	30.1
Nonwhite, total.....	702	812	885	8.3	9.8	10.9	20.3	20.9	21.2
Male.....	377	443	509	7.6	9.1	10.6	10.9	11.4	12.2
Female.....	324	369	376	9.3	10.8	11.3	9.4	9.5	9.0
MARITAL STATUS									
Total.....	3,456	3,876	4,166	4.6	5.2	5.7	100.0	100.0	100.0
Male.....	1,980	2,271	2,537	4.0	4.7	5.3	57.3	58.6	60.9
Married, wife present.....	883	1,039	1,235	2.4	2.8	3.4	25.6	26.8	29.6
Single.....	909	1,006	1,058	10.1	11.5	12.4	26.3	26.0	25.4
14 to 19 years.....	528	538	552	13.4	14.9	15.9	15.3	13.9	13.3
20 years and over.....	381	469	506	7.6	9.1	10.0	11.0	12.1	12.1
Other marital status.....	187	226	243	7.2	8.9	9.6	5.4	5.8	5.8
Female.....	1,476	1,605	1,629	5.5	6.2	6.5	42.7	41.4	39.1
Married, husband present.....	664	727	743	4.5	5.1	5.4	19.2	18.8	17.8
Single.....	522	538	534	8.2	8.7	8.9	15.1	13.9	12.8
14 to 19 years.....	359	356	350	13.9	14.8	15.2	10.4	9.2	8.4
20 years and over.....	163	181	184	4.3	4.8	5.0	4.7	4.7	4.4
Other marital status.....	289	340	353	5.4	6.4	6.7	8.4	8.8	8.5
HOUSEHOLD RELATIONSHIP									
Total.....	3,356	3,876	4,166	4.6	5.2	5.7	100.0	100.0	100.0
Household head.....	1,257	1,462	1,645	2.8	3.2	3.7	36.4	37.7	39.5
Living with relatives.....	1,023	1,186	1,382	2.5	3.0	3.5	29.6	30.6	33.2
Not living with relatives.....	233	277	263	4.4	5.4	5.4	6.7	7.1	6.3
Wife of head.....	641	699	716	4.4	5.0	5.3	18.6	18.0	17.2
Other relative of head.....	1,485	1,623	1,699	10.6	11.8	12.7	43.0	41.9	40.8
Non-relative of head.....	71	92	105	5.1	6.4	6.7	2.1	2.4	2.5

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Labor. *Monthly Report on the Labor Force*. December 1965. Household Data Annual Averages.

TABLE 21.—PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF FAMILIES BY YEARS OF SCHOOL COMPLETED BY HEAD, BY FAMILY INCOME IN 1964, FOR THE UNITED STATES

[Families as of March 1965]

Family income	Total		Years of school completed					
	Number (thousands)	Percent	Elementary school		High school		College	
			Less than 8	8	1 to 3	4	1 to 3	4 or more
Total.....	47,835	100	15	17	18	29	10	11
Under \$3,000.....	8,384	100	36	25	18	15	4	2
\$3,000 to \$4,999.....	8,114	100	19	22	21	27	7	4
\$5,000 to \$6,999.....	9,452	100	12	17	21	34	■	7
\$7,000 to \$9,999.....	11,093	100	8	15	18	35	13	11
\$10,000 to \$14,999.....	7,761	100	5	11	17	32	13	22
\$15,000 and over.....	3,031	100	4	6	12	25	14	39

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of the Census. Current Population Reports, Series P-20, No. 47, *Income in 1964 of Families and Persons in the United States*, Sept. 24, 1965.

TABLE 22.—JUVENILE COURT CASES PER 1,000 CHILDREN AGED 10 THROUGH 17

Calendar Year	Juvenile court delinquency cases (in thousands)		Child population 10 through 17 years (in thousands)	Juvenile court delinquency cases per 1,000 population (10-17 years)		Juvenile court dependency and neglect cases (in thousands) ¹	Child population under 18 years (in thousands)	Rate per 1,000 population under 18 years
	Including traffic	Excluding traffic		Including traffic	Excluding traffic			
1955.....	431	-----	20,111	21.4	-----	106	55,568	1.9
1956.....	520	-----	20,623	25.2	-----	105	57,377	1.8
1957.....	603	440	22,173	27.2	19.8	114	59,336	1.9
1958.....	² 703	473	23,443	30.0	20.2	124	61,238	2.0
1959.....	³ 773	483	24,607	31.4	19.6	128	63,038	2.0
1960.....	813	510	25,364	32.1	20.1	131	64,553	2.0
1961.....	801	503	26,023	30.8	19.3	140	65,940	2.1
1962.....	867	555	26,936	32.2	20.6	141.5	67,378	2.1
1963.....	967	601	27,983	34.6	21.5	146	68,707	2.1
1964.....	1,128	686	29,119	38.7	23.6	150	70,054	2.1

¹ Data for 1955-64 are based on reports from courts serving about two-thirds of the child population under 18 years of age in the United States.

² Much of the increase is accounted for in 1 State by an administrative change in the method of handling juvenile traffic offenses.

³ Inclusion of data for Alaska and Hawaii beginning in 1960 does not materially affect the trend.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare; Welfare Administration Annual Publication on Juvenile Court Statistics within *Children's Bureau Statistical Series*. For further discussion of the problems of measurement of juvenile delinquency, see "Reporting Juvenile Delinquency," *National Probation and Parole Association Journal*, July 1957. Legal authority for Children's Bureau concern and service to the States with regard to juvenile delinquency comes from the Basic Act of 1912 (42 U.S.C., ch. 6) as amended; "Juvenile Court Statistics—1964."

TABLE 23.—ESTIMATED NUMBER OF ILLEGITIMATE LIVE BIRTHS AND RATIO OF ILLEGITIMATE BIRTHS TO ALL LIVE BIRTHS BY COLOR, 1940-63

Year	Number of illegitimate births (in thousands)			Illegitimacy ratio ²		
	Total	White	Nonwhite	Total	White	Nonwhite
1963 ¹	259.4	102.2	150.7	63.3	30.7	235.9
1962.....	245.1	93.5	147.5	58.8	27.5	229.9
1961.....	240.2	91.1	149.1	56.3	25.3	223.4
1960.....	224.3	82.5	141.8	52.7	22.9	215.8
1959.....	220.6	79.6	141.1	52.0	22.1	218.0
1958.....	208.7	74.6	134.1	49.6	20.9	212.3
1957.....	201.7	70.8	130.9	47.4	19.6	206.7
1956.....	193.5	67.5	126.0	46.5	19.0	204.0
1955.....	183.3	64.2	119.2	45.3	18.6	202.4
1954.....	176.6	62.7	113.9	44.0	18.2	198.5
1953.....	160.8	56.6	104.2	41.2	16.9	191.1
1952.....	150.3	54.1	96.2	39.1	16.3	183.4
1951.....	146.5	52.6	93.9	39.1	16.3	182.8
1950.....	141.6	53.5	88.1	39.8	17.5	179.6
1949.....	133.2	53.5	79.7	37.4	17.3	167.5
1948.....	129.7	54.8	74.9	36.7	17.8	164.7
1947.....	131.9	60.5	71.5	35.7	18.5	168.0
1946.....	125.2	61.4	63.8	38.1	21.1	170.1
1945.....	117.4	56.4	60.9	42.9	23.6	179.3
1944.....	105.2	49.6	55.6	37.6	20.2	163.4
1943.....	98.1	42.8	55.4	33.4	16.5	162.8
1942.....	96.5	42.0	54.5	34.3	16.9	169.2
1941.....	95.7	41.9	53.8	38.1	19.0	174.5
1940.....	89.5	40.3	49.2	37.9	19.5	168.3

¹ Preliminary figures.

² Per 1,000 total live births.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare; Public Health Service, National Vital Statistics Division; annual *Vital Statistics of the United States*.

TABLE 24.—PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF PERSONS WITH LIMITATION OF ACTIVITY DUE TO CHRONIC CONDITIONS, BY DEGREE OF LIMITATION ACCORDING TO FAMILY INCOME AND AGE: UNITED STATES, JULY 1961-JUNE 1963

[Data are based on household interviews of the civilian, noninstitutional population.]

Family income and age	All persons	Persons with no chronic conditions	Persons with 1+ chronic conditions				
			Total	With no limitation of activity	With limitation, but not in major activity ¹	With limitation in amount or kind of major activity ¹	Unable to carry on major activity ¹
Percent distribution ¹							
ALL INCOMES							
All ages.....	100.0	55.9	44.1	31.9	3.4	6.6	2.3
Under 17 years.....	100.0	80.1	19.9	17.8	1.1	0.8	0.2
17-44 years.....	100.0	52.5	47.5	39.3	3.1	4.5	.6
45-64 years.....	100.0	35.9	64.1	43.7	5.9	11.6	2.8
65+ years.....	100.0	19.0	81.0	32.3	7.3	25.9	15.5
UNDER \$2,000							
All ages.....	100.0	43.9	56.1	28.8	4.7	15.6	7.0
Under 17 years.....	100.0	80.9	19.1	16.2	1.3	1.2	.5
17-44 years.....	100.0	51.6	48.3	34.8	3.4	8.5	1.7
45-64 years.....	100.0	23.8	76.2	36.2	7.1	24.8	8.2
65+ years.....	100.0	13.9	86.1	29.7	7.6	30.4	18.3
\$2,000-\$3,999							
All ages.....	100.0	54.6	45.4	29.8	3.7	8.7	3.2
Under 17 years.....	100.0	81.3	18.7	16.2	1.2	1.0	.3
17-44 years.....	100.0	53.3	46.7	35.9	3.5	6.3	1.1
45-64 years.....	100.0	32.3	67.7	41.7	6.2	15.5	4.3
65+ years.....	100.0	18.6	81.4	33.2	7.5	26.0	14.7

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 24.—PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF PERSONS WITH LIMITATION OF ACTIVITY DUE TO CHRONIC CONDITIONS, BY DEGREE OF LIMITATION ACCORDING TO FAMILY INCOME AND AGE: UNITED STATES, JULY 1961-JUNE 1963—Continued

[Data are based on household interviews of the civilian, noninstitutional population.]

Family income and age	All persons	Persons with no chronic conditions	Persons with 1+ chronic conditions				
			Total	With no limitation of activity	With limitation, but not in major activity ¹	With limitation in amount or kind of major activity ¹	Unable to carry on major activity
Percent distribution ¹							
\$4,000-\$6,999							
All ages.....	100.0	59.5	40.5	31.7	3.0	4.6	1.1
Under 17 years.....	100.0	80.4	19.6	17.6	1.1	.8	.1
17-44 years.....	100.0	52.1	47.9	40.3	3.1	4.1	.4
45-64 years.....	100.0	37.9	62.1	44.6	6.0	9.8	1.7
65+ years.....	100.0	23.3	76.7	33.4	7.7	22.3	13.3
\$7,000+							
All ages.....	100.0	57.0	43.0	35.4	3.1	3.6	.9
Under 17 years.....	100.0	78.3	21.7	19.9	1.1	.6	°
17-44 years.....	100.0	51.1	48.9	42.6	3.0	3.0	.2
45-64 years.....	100.0	38.9	61.1	48.0	5.7	6.3	1.0
65+ years.....	100.0	23.8	76.2	36.2	7.6	20.1	12.4
UNKNOWN							
All ages.....	100.0	59.3	40.7	28.6	2.7	6.8	2.7
Under 17 years.....	100.0	82.8	17.3	15.3	1.0	°	°
17-44 years.....	100.0	62.3	37.7	31.0	2.4	3.7	°
45-64 years.....	100.0	44.6	55.4	39.0	4.0	10.2	2.3
65+ years.....	100.0	26.1	73.9	32.6	4.7	22.1	14.4

*Figure does not meet standards of reliability or precision.

¹ Major activity refers to ability to work, keep house, or engage in school or preschool activities.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare. Public Health Service. National Center for Health Statistics, Series 10, Number 17.

TABLE 25.—TOTAL AND SELECTED SOCIAL WORKERS BY FIELD OF PRACTICE

Field of practice	Social workers								
	Total			With graduate education					
	1950	1960	Percent change 1950-60	1950 ¹	1960 ¹	Percent change 1950-60	1961 ²	1964 ²	Percent change 1961-64
All programs.....	74,720	105,351	41.9	11,558	20,017	73.2	22,000	37,354	69.8
Public assistance.....	30,110	35,175	16.8	1,204	1,005	-12.4	1,540	2,764	79.5
Other family services.....	4,749	8,556	80.2	1,995	3,080	54.4	3,080	4,893	58.9
Child welfare work.....	12,397	23,900	92.8	2,945	5,797	96.8	5,060	9,712	91.9
Noninstitutional.....	6,645	10,922	64.4	1,927	3,386	75.7	2,640	5,080	92.4
Institutional.....	2,599	5,685	118.7	598	1,137	90.1	880	1,905	116.5
Court services.....	1,943	4,923	153.4	214	492	129.9	220	672	205.5
School social work.....	1,210	2,370	95.9	206	782	279.6	1,320	2,054	55.6
Rehabilitative services.....	1,756	2,538	44.5	140	431	207.9	440	747	69.8
Medical social work.....	2,804	3,430	22.3	1,374	1,886	37.3	1,980	3,026	52.8
In hospitals.....	NA	2,646	-----	NA	1,455	-----	1,540	2,316	50.4
Outside hospitals.....	NA	784	-----	NA	431	-----	440	710	61.4
Psychiatric social work.....	2,253	5,171	129.5	1,456	3,717	155.3	3,960	7,359	85.8
In hospitals.....	1,182	2,947	149.3	567	1,916	237.9	2,420	3,698	52.8
Outside hospitals.....	1,071	2,224	107.7	889	1,801	102.6	1,540	3,661	137.7
Services to adult offenders.....	2,298	5,254	128.6	184	420	128.3	220	336	52.7
Services to aging.....	652	813	24.7	39	81	107.7	220	336	52.7
Group services.....	8,764	10,857	23.9	964	1,086	12.7	1,320	2,017	52.8
Community services.....	2,675	7,647	185.9	586	1,453	148.0	1,320	2,129	61.3
Teaching social work.....	518	890	71.8	383	676	76.5	880	1,756	99.5
Other and unknown.....	5,264	1,120	(*)	760	385	(*)	1,980	2,279	(*)
Field of practice	Percent distribution								
	Total			With graduate education					
	1950	1960	Percent change 1950-60	1950 ¹	1960 ¹	Percent change 1950-60	1961 ²	1964 ²	Percent change 1961-64
All programs.....	100.0	100.0	-----	100.0	100.0	-----	100.0	100.0	-----
Public assistance.....	40.6	33.4	-----	10.4	5.3	-----	7.0	7.4	-----
Other family services.....	6.4	8.1	-----	17.3	15.4	-----	14.0	13.1	-----
Child welfare work.....	16.7	22.7	-----	25.5	29.0	-----	23.0	26.0	-----
Noninstitutional.....	9.0	10.4	-----	16.7	16.9	-----	12.0	13.6	-----
Institutional.....	3.5	5.4	-----	5.2	5.7	-----	4.0	5.1	-----
Court services.....	2.6	4.7	-----	1.9	2.5	-----	1.0	1.8	-----
School social work.....	1.6	2.2	-----	1.8	3.9	-----	6.0	5.5	-----

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 25.—TOTAL AND SELECTED SOCIAL WORKERS BY FIELD OF PRACTICE—Continued

Field of practice	Social workers								
	Total			With graduate education					
	1950	1960	Percent change 1950-60	1950 ¹	1960 ¹	Percent change 1950-60	1961 ²	1964 ²	Percent change 1961-64
Rehabilitative services.....	2.4	2.4	-----	1.2	2.2	-----	2.0	2.0	-----
Medical social work.....	3.8	3.3	-----	11.9	9.4	-----	9.0	8.1	-----
In hospitals.....	NA	2.5	-----	NA	7.3	-----	7.0	6.2	-----
Outside hospitals.....	NA	.7	-----	NA	2.1	-----	2.0	1.9	-----
Psychiatric social work.....	3.0	4.9	-----	12.6	18.6	-----	18.0	19.7	-----
In hospitals.....	1.6	2.8	-----	4.9	9.6	-----	11.0	9.9	-----
Outside hospitals.....	1.4	2.1	-----	7.7	9.0	-----	7.0	9.8	-----
Services to adult offenders.....	3.1	5.0	-----	1.6	2.1	-----	1.0	.9	-----
Services to aging.....	.9	.8	-----	.3	.4	-----	1.0	.9	-----
Group services.....	11.8	10.3	-----	8.3	5.4	-----	6.0	5.4	-----
Community services.....	3.6	7.3	-----	5.0	7.3	-----	6.0	5.7	-----
Teaching social work.....	.7	.8	-----	3.3	3.4	-----	4.0	4.7	-----
Other and unknown.....	7.1	1.1	-----	2.6	1.5	-----	9.0	6.1	-----

¹ Social workers with two or more years of graduate education in a school of social work.² Members of National Association of Social Workers.³ Insignificant.

NA=Not available.

SOURCE: U.S. Dept. of Health, Education and Welfare, Office of the Under Secretary. *Closing the Gap in Social Work Manpower*. Report of the Departmental Task Force on Social Work Education and Manpower. November 1965.

TABLE 26.—TOTAL EXPENDITURES FROM PUBLIC ASSISTANCE FUNDS FOR STAFF DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES AND THE FEDERAL SHARE THEREOF, FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1964

Total expenditures:		Federal share:	
Total.....	\$6,121,916	Total.....	\$4,199,485
Educational leave.....	2,599,086	Educational leave.....	1,844,659
Staff development costs other than educational leave.....	3,522,830	Staff development costs other than educational leave.....	2,354,826

¹ Expenditures for items other than educational leave incomplete because some States did not report or reported incompletely.

SOURCE: United States Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Welfare Administration, Bureau of Family Services, *Annual Progress Report on Staff Development for Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 1964*.

TABLE 27.—PERCENT OF NEWLY HIRED PUBLIC ASSISTANCE CASEWORKERS WHO ARE COLLEGE GRADUATES, BY STATE, 1965

State	% college graduates	State	% college graduates	State	% college graduates
Alabama.....	100.0	Louisiana.....	100.0	Oklahoma.....	83.9
Alaska.....	100.0	Maine.....	100.0	Oregon.....	100.0
Arizona.....	89.8	Maryland.....	100.0	Pennsylvania.....	98.9
Arkansas.....	39.0	Massachusetts.....	87.2	Rhode Island.....	100.0
California.....	90.7	Michigan.....	51.5	South Carolina.....	100.0
Colorado.....	87.0	Minnesota.....	99.5	South Dakota.....	100.0
Connecticut.....	97.3	Mississippi.....	100.0	Tennessee.....	100.0
Delaware.....	85.9	Missouri.....	37.4	Texas.....	49.2
District of Columbia.....		Montana.....	100.0	Utah.....	100.0
Florida.....	93.4	Nebraska.....	72.6	Vermont.....	100.0
Georgia.....	87.6	Nevada.....	100.0	Virginia.....	96.3
Hawaii.....	100.0	New Hampshire.....	100.0	Washington.....	100.0
Idaho.....	100.0	New Jersey.....	100.0	West Virginia.....	90.7
Illinois.....	50.9	New Mexico.....	66.7	Wisconsin.....	100.0
Indiana.....	84.3	New York.....	98.3	Wyoming.....	100.0
Iowa.....	90.4	North Carolina.....	100.0	Puerto Rico.....	75.6
Kansas.....	100.0	North Dakota.....	100.0	Virgin Islands.....	100.0
Kentucky.....	38.2	Ohio.....	NA		

NA=Not available.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare, Division of State Merit Systems (preliminary data).

TABLE 28.—DISTRIBUTION BY STATE, OF HOMEMAKER AGENCIES, HOMEMAKERS EMPLOYED, AND FAMILIES SERVED: OCTOBER 1961, OCTOBER 1963, AND OCTOBER 1965

State	Homemaker agencies			Homemakers employed*		Families served*	
	1961	1963	1965	1961	1963	1961	1963
Total.....	208	303	566	2,664	3,906	5,454	9,547
Alabama.....	0	1	1	0	13	0	55
Alaska.....	1	1	1	2	2	6	7
Arizona.....	2	2	5	6	11	34	93
Arkansas.....	1	1	1	2	2	2	2
California.....	12	17	24	116	177	289	651
Colorado.....	9	12	17	29	50	90	356
Connecticut.....	13	24	27	115	215	187	391
Delaware.....	1	1	1	4	5	8	9
District of Columbia.....	1	1	1	20	26	39	85
Florida.....	4	4	7	106	120	164	176
Georgia.....	3	2	4	11	6	19	22
Hawaii.....	1	1	1	4	4	4	5
Idaho.....	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Illinois.....	6	6	12	93	101	142	200
Indiana.....	5	6	8	35	52	62	134
Iowa.....	1	2	6	4	22	4	31
Kansas.....	2	2	2	3	5	5	11
Kentucky.....	1	2	48	13	20	14	10
Louisiana.....	1	4	7	4	20	5	21
Maine.....	1	3	2	10	26	13	28
Maryland.....	2	3	7	24	28	32	53
Massachusetts.....	7	12	16	139	193	265	367
Michigan.....	4	8	12	40	73	82	167
Minnesota.....	4	11	30	60	117	77	168
Mississippi.....	10	10	15	10	9	17	10
Missouri.....	7	7	8	51	48	89	100
Montana.....	2	6	7	5	8	13	17
Nebraska.....	2	2	2	14	3	140	110
Nevada.....	0	1	1	0	0	0	45
New Hampshire.....	3	3	3	15	15	40	31
New Jersey.....	18	17	19	484	454	663	867
New Mexico.....	0	1	2	0	7	0	20
New York.....	24	32	56	678	1,125	1,105	2,686
North Carolina.....	14	25	42	47	69	325	682

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 28.—DISTRIBUTION BY STATE, OF HOMEMAKER AGENCIES, HOMEMAKERS EMPLOYED, AND FAMILIES SERVED: OCTOBER 1961, OCTOBER 1963, AND OCTOBER 1965—Continued

State	Homemaker agencies			Homemakers employed *		Families served *	
	1961	1963	1965	1961	1963	1961	1963
North Dakota.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ohio.....	12	14	20	226	227	648	579
Oklahoma.....	1	1	1	3	4	6	5
Oregon.....	1	4	4	6	26	50	115
Pennsylvania.....	14	18	28	110	210	250	452
Puerto Rico.....	1	1	51	36	12	36	12
Rhode Island.....	2	2	3	28	33	55	45
South Carolina.....	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
South Dakota.....	1	1	1	8	8	8	10
Tennessee.....	2	1	4	8	4	28	31
Texas.....	5	9	13	39	64	122	184
Utah.....	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Vermont.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Virginia.....	1	4	4	8	26	32	41
Washington.....	0	7	7	0	25	0	41
West Virginia.....	1	2	2	2	17	3	27
Wisconsin.....	5	9	24	46	224	281	395
Wyoming.....	0	0	6	0	0	0	0

*Data not available for 1965.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare. Welfare Administration. Bureau of Family Services.

TABLE 29.—NUMBER OF POOR HOUSEHOLDS AND INCIDENCE OF POVERTY, BY RACE, 1959 AND 1964

Item	All poor households		White		Nonwhite	
	1959	1964	1959	1964	1959	1964
Millions						
Number						
Total households ¹	13.4	11.9	10.3	9.1	3.0	2.8
Unrelated individuals.....	5.1	5.1	4.1	4.2	.9	.9
Under 65 years of age.....	2.6	2.3	1.9	1.8	.7	.5
65 years of age and over.....	2.5	2.8	2.2	2.4	.2	.4
Families of 2 or more.....	8.3	6.8	6.2	4.9	2.1	1.9
With no children under 18 years of age.....	3.0	2.3	2.4	1.9	.5	.3
With children under 18 years of age.....	5.3	4.5	3.7	3.0	1.6	1.5
Percent						
Incidence of poverty ²						
Total households ¹	24.0	19.8	20.7	17.1	52.2	43.1
Unrelated individuals.....	47.4	42.0	45.4	40.2	59.3	53.0
Under 65 years of age.....	36.8	31.2	32.9	28.5	54.8	44.0
65 years of age and over.....	68.1	59.3	67.2	57.2	78.5	79.3
Families of 2 or more.....	18.4	14.2	15.1	11.5	49.6	39.1
With no children under 18 years of age.....	16.4	11.7	14.6	10.8	37.8	22.5
With children under 18 years of age.....	19.7	16.0	15.5	12.0	55.3	47.7

¹ Households are defined here as the total of families and unrelated individuals.

² Incidence of poverty is measured by the percent that poor households are of the total number of households in the category.

Note—Poverty is defined by the Social Security Administration poverty-income standard; it takes into account family size, composition, and place of residence. Poverty-income lines are adjusted to take account of price changes during the period.

Detail will not necessarily add to totals because of rounding.

SOURCES: Department of Commerce and Department of Health, Education, and Welfare. As published in *The Annual Report of the Council of Economic Advisers*, January 1966.

TABLE 30.—AVERAGE PAYMENT PER RECIPIENT FOR ALL ASSISTANCE, FOR MONEY PAYMENTS, AND FOR VENDOR PAYMENTS FOR MEDICAL CARE, BY PROGRAM AND STATE, OCTOBER 1965 ¹

State	Old-age assistance			Medical assistance for the aged	Aid to the blind			Aid to the permanently and totally disabled			Aid to families with dependent children (per recipient)		
	All assistance	Money payments to recipients	Vendor payments for medical care		All assistance	Money payments to recipients	Vendor payments for medical care	All assistance	Money payments to recipients	Vendor payments for medical care	All assistance	Money payments to recipients	Vendor payments for medical care
Total.....	\$79.19	\$61.16	\$18.03	\$184.31	\$89.17	\$78.06	\$11.11	\$86.47	\$63.22	\$23.26	\$34.95	\$31.85	\$3.10
Alabama.....	68.66	56.90	11.76	308.12	68.83	66.47	2.37	47.32	41.98	5.34	11.81	11.80	(²)
Alaska ³	89.25	70.97	18.28	(⁴)	81.76	81.76	-----	131.72	70.39	61.33	35.31	35.31	.01
Arizona.....	63.73	57.89	5.85	(⁴)	71.96	71.96	-----	67.47	67.47	-----	28.43	28.43	-----
Arkansas.....	64.73	50.39	14.34	56.93	71.40	59.85	11.55	62.60	38.50	24.10	16.59	14.99	1.59
California.....	102.81	88.76	14.05	282.38	139.62	120.48	19.14	115.55	96.40	19.15	44.63	42.03	2.60
Colorado.....	95.49	79.71	15.77	181.95	90.28	70.16	20.12	77.01	62.18	14.83	38.86	35.64	3.22
Connecticut.....	79.69	60.60	19.09	203.86	112.33	61.88	50.46	83.77	44.09	39.69	49.07	41.92	7.15
Delaware ³	68.77	52.80	15.97	172.47	85.83	79.31	6.52	76.92	76.92	-----	28.96	28.96	-----
District of Columbia.....	96.23	63.48	32.75	305.12	77.68	74.99	2.68	83.65	72.50	11.15	33.21	33.15	.07
Florida ³	62.06	47.88	14.18	353.73	65.54	59.97	5.58	66.43	55.48	10.94	15.75	15.17	.58
Georgia.....	57.80	47.02	10.78	(⁴)	59.73	55.80	3.93	60.38	54.59	5.80	22.62	22.13	.49
Guam ³	49.87	35.82	14.05	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	-----	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	16.92	15.67	1.24
Hawaii ³	96.42	72.90	23.52	315.89	121.70	74.55	47.16	155.35	66.18	89.17	44.04	38.08	5.97
Idaho.....	68.61	61.40	7.21	129.59	69.18	68.42	.76	57.75	49.84	7.91	39.25	39.25	-----
Illinois ³	105.42	45.58	59.84	380.01	100.76	64.25	36.54	110.28	69.22	41.06	45.44	38.83	6.61
Indiana.....	89.63	44.48	45.15	182.19	86.62	61.97	24.65	124.71	48.32	76.40	30.50	24.97	5.53
Iowa.....	97.24	56.82	40.43	105.49	102.49	91.68	10.81	97.44	85.40	12.03	42.01	37.90	4.11
Kansas ³	88.69	64.65	24.04	149.98	98.03	75.20	22.83	112.92	87.50	25.43	40.03	33.03	7.00
Kentucky ³	62.57	48.21	14.36	34.74	72.71	62.66	10.04	77.51	61.26	16.26	25.05	21.74	3.31
Louisiana.....	85.26	66.85	18.41	171.87	81.25	78.36	2.89	58.91	53.19	5.72	23.31	23.00	.31
Maine ³	83.26	52.26	30.99	265.38	84.70	72.20	12.50	90.74	70.24	20.50	28.91	27.54	1.37
Maryland ³	93.27	43.57	49.70	47.05	86.87	64.55	22.32	94.89	64.89	30.00	38.18	34.18	4.00
Massachusetts.....	90.84	69.91	20.93	176.80	137.63	129.41	8.21	147.32	66.74	80.58	48.20	42.61	5.58
Michigan.....	98.19	81.93	16.26	396.64	90.22	80.78	9.44	104.27	85.55	18.72	35.81	34.34	1.47
Minnesota.....	92.72	54.96	37.76	186.47	123.63	66.39	57.24	129.00	58.93	70.07	51.41	42.83	8.58
Mississippi.....	39.15	37.37	1.78	(⁴)	45.09	44.01	1.07	43.82	43.82	-----	9.20	9.20	-----
Missouri.....	68.88	58.06	10.82	(⁴)	75.00	75.00	-----	71.55	67.89	3.66	24.14	23.82	.32
Montana.....	85.58	65.82	19.76	205.35	75.10	75.10	-----	61.67	61.66	(²)	36.39	36.37	.02
Nebraska ³	80.08	35.90	44.18	208.65	106.80	51.67	55.13	105.38	49.08	56.31	31.72	27.71	4.01
Nevada.....	80.04	72.78	7.27	11.94	108.57	100.90	7.67	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	31.33	29.29	2.04
New Hampshire.....	112.21	86.82	25.39	44.46	114.33	93.35	20.98	119.14	82.35	36.79	44.81	36.83	7.98
New Jersey.....	90.00	65.85	24.14	253.00	93.23	79.94	13.28	102.63	73.04	29.59	50.67	48.00	2.67
New Mexico ³	80.46	58.15	22.31	(⁴)	96.88	73.77	23.12	92.78	69.71	23.06	32.66	29.66	3.00
New York ³	97.16	74.60	22.56	315.69	125.10	84.20	40.90	146.11	74.67	71.44	49.62	44.38	5.24
North Carolina.....	62.98	53.48	9.50	130.52	71.35	65.33	6.01	75.07	58.79	16.29	25.32	22.82	2.50
North Dakota ³	94.84	67.01	27.83	225.34	102.51	71.41	31.09	116.19	66.21	49.98	46.57	38.97	7.60
Ohio.....	91.05	67.41	23.64	(⁴)	83.34	69.87	13.46	82.02	65.65	16.37	32.32	28.86	3.46
Oklahoma ³	97.82	76.29	21.52	159.33	124.27	102.66	21.61	113.87	92.34	21.52	34.19	32.69	1.50
Oregon.....	75.77	58.41	17.36	147.99	96.16	83.21	12.95	71.48	48.54	22.94	41.36	36.96	4.39
Pennsylvania.....	83.97	67.60	16.37	255.56	84.15	82.69	1.46	86.22	65.89	20.32	33.11	29.90	3.21
Puerto Rico ³	9.88	8.63	1.24	35.43	8.95	8.64	.30	8.99	8.81	.18	4.12	4.12	-----
Rhode Island ³	96.01	78.22	17.79	71.17	97.04	78.78	18.25	96.42	76.48	19.94	43.48	37.37	6.11
South Carolina.....	54.99	39.78	15.21	150.40	63.79	54.14	9.65	55.39	45.20	10.20	16.18	15.22	.96

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 30.—AVERAGE PAYMENT PER RECIPIENT FOR ALL ASSISTANCE, FOR MONEY PAYMENTS, AND FOR VENDOR PAYMENTS FOR MEDICAL CARE, BY PROGRAM AND STATE, OCTOBER 1965 ¹—Continued

State	Old-age assistance			Medical assistance for the aged	Aid to the blind			Aid to the permanently and totally disabled			Aid to families with dependent children (per recipient)		
	All assistance	Money payments to recipients	Vendor payments for medical care		All assistance	Money payments to recipients	Vendor payments for medical care	All assistance	Money payments to recipients	Vendor payments for medical care	All assistance	Money payments to recipients	Vendor payments for medical care
South Dakota.....	\$91.04	\$52.69	\$38.35	\$92.31	\$77.00	\$70.39	\$6.61	\$75.12	\$57.89	\$17.23	\$31.74	\$31.74	.....
Tennessee.....	63.86	47.86	16.00	48.04	60.69	57.49	3.20	62.89	55.69	7.20	24.75	23.78	\$.97
Texas.....	68.03	56.90	11.13	(⁴)	69.26	69.26	.....	56.80	56.80	.....	19.31	19.31	.....
Utah.....	69.05	58.43	10.62	105.44	72.23	56.79	15.45	75.85	42.19	33.66	37.19	33.49	3.71
Vermont ²	89.25	46.87	42.39	198.91	82.94	60.91	22.03	86.43	59.72	26.71	29.50	29.50	.....
Virgin Islands ³	41.17	38.16	3.01	11.90	(⁶)	(⁶)	.....	38.89	38.89	.....	19.83	19.70	.13
Virginia.....	68.52	46.37	22.15	71.90	72.18	60.80	11.37	72.57	57.08	15.49	25.50	24.32	1.19
Washington.....	79.50	59.06	20.44	141.69	90.38	66.41	23.97	60.99	30.20	30.78	37.84	32.70	5.14
West Virginia.....	54.65	39.81	14.84	25.27	57.79	42.92	14.86	53.43	40.56	12.87	26.45	22.91	3.54
Wisconsin.....	114.75	30.92	83.83	155.00	100.63	50.67	49.96	117.87	37.31	80.56	48.67	41.42	7.25
Wyoming.....	84.39	68.86	15.52	(⁶)	93.91	73.60	20.32	80.26	69.03	11.22	38.35	35.95	2.40

¹ Averages based on cases receiving money payments, vendor payments for medical care, or both. Money payments may also include small amounts for assistance in kind and vendor payments for other than medical care. Averages for general assistance not computed because of difference among States in policy or practice regarding use of general assistance funds to pay medical bills for recipients of the special types of public assistance. ² Less than one cent. ³ Except for aid to families with dependent children, data for each program represent average payments for recipients of the specified type of assistance under program

for aid to the aged, blind, or disabled or for such aid and medical assistance for the aged. ⁴ No program in operation. ⁵ Data for September; October data not received. ⁶ Average payment not computed on base of fewer than 50 recipients. ⁷ Estimated.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare. Welfare Administration. Bureau of Family Services. *Welfare in Review*, January 1966.

TABLE 31.—AVERAGE MONTHLY PUBLIC ASSISTANCE PAYMENT PER RECIPIENT IN ACTUAL AND ADJUSTED DOLLARS BY PROGRAM, JUNE AND DECEMBER OF EACH YEAR, 1936 TO DATE ¹

Year and month	OAA		MAA		AFDC ²		AB		APTD		GA per case	
	Actual dollars	Adjusted dollars (1957-59 = 100) ³	Actual dollars	Adjusted dollars (1957-59 = 100) ³	Actual dollars	Adjusted dollars (1957-59 = 100) ³	Actual dollars	Adjusted dollars (1957-59 = 100) ³	Actual dollars	Adjusted dollars (1957-59 = 100) ³	Actual dollars	Adjusted dollars (1957-59 = 100) ³
1936: June.....	\$16.31	\$33.84			\$8.13	\$16.87	\$24.53	\$50.89			\$21.42	\$44.44
December.....	18.79	38.58			8.82	18.11	26.11	53.61			24.13	49.55
1937: June.....	18.92	37.76			8.93	17.82	26.20	52.30			22.10	44.11
December.....	19.46	38.76			9.36	18.65	27.20	54.18			25.36	50.52
1938: June.....	19.48	39.67			9.22	18.78	25.33	51.59			22.30	45.42
December.....	19.55	40.06			9.60	19.67	25.21	51.66			25.06	51.35
1939: June.....	19.43	40.40			9.38	19.50	25.28	52.66			23.72	49.31
December.....	19.30	39.71			9.64	19.84	25.43	52.33			24.89	51.21
1940: June.....	19.92	40.65			9.67	19.73	25.44	51.92			23.22	47.39
December.....	20.26	41.26			9.85	20.06	25.37	51.67			24.28	49.45
1941: June.....	21.08	41.33			9.95	19.51	25.60	50.20			22.03	43.20
December.....	21.27	39.46			10.21	18.94	25.81	47.88			24.40	45.27
1942: June.....	21.83	38.50			10.27	18.11	26.02	45.89			25.52	45.01
December.....	23.37	39.74			10.93	18.59	26.54	45.14			25.23	42.91
1943: June.....	24.61	40.41			11.64	19.11	27.02	44.37			26.19	43.00
December.....	26.66	43.92			12.36	20.36	27.95	46.05			27.76	45.73
1944: June.....	27.56	45.03			12.75	20.83	28.74	46.96			27.87	45.54
December.....	28.43	45.85			13.41	21.63	29.31	47.27			28.77	46.40
1945: June.....	29.46	46.76			13.92	22.10	29.98	47.59			29.07	46.14
December.....	30.88	48.71			15.15	23.90	33.52	52.87			32.72	51.61
1946: June.....	31.48	48.43			15.57	23.95	34.05	52.38			32.67	50.26
December.....	35.31	47.14			18.11	24.18	36.67	48.96			39.47	52.70
1947: June.....	36.06	46.95			18.02	23.46	37.93	49.39			39.21	51.05
December.....	37.42	45.80			18.39	22.51	39.58	48.45			42.79	52.37
1948: June.....	38.18	45.46			19.26	22.93	40.75	48.51			43.24	51.48
December.....	42.02	50.08			20.92	24.93	43.54	51.90			47.39	56.48
1949: June.....	43.59	52.45			21.23	25.55	45.02	54.18			47.91	57.65
December.....	44.76	54.39			21.70	26.37	46.11	56.03			50.47	61.32
1950: June.....	43.85	52.83			20.59	24.81	46.05	55.48			46.06	55.49
December.....	43.95	50.46			21.13	24.26	46.56	53.46	\$45.41	\$52.14	46.65	53.56
1951: June.....	44.39	49.16			21.71	24.04	47.44	52.54		52.80	44.96	49.79
December.....	46.00	49.89			22.36	24.25	49.05	53.20	49.46	53.64	47.09	51.07
1952: June.....	47.11	60.98			22.36	24.20	51.26	55.48	50.34	54.48	45.86	49.63
December.....	50.90	54.73			23.98	25.78	54.91	59.04	53.50	57.53	49.82	53.57
1953: June.....	51.08	54.75			23.89	25.61	55.53	59.52	53.72	57.58	47.16	50.55
December.....	51.50	55.02			23.77	25.40	55.67	59.48	53.44	57.09	50.53	53.99
1954: June.....	51.45	54.85			23.81	25.38	55.80	59.49	53.51	57.05	51.62	55.03
December.....	51.90	55.69			23.96	25.71	56.37	60.48	54.93	58.94	57.27	61.45
1955: June.....	52.30	56.12			24.04	25.79	57.41	61.60	54.93	58.94	53.76	57.68
December.....	53.93	57.68			24.35	26.04	58.08	62.12	56.18	60.09	55.04	58.87
1956: June.....	54.29	57.33			24.35	25.71	60.42	63.80	56.72	59.89	52.07	54.98
December.....	57.99	60.28			25.79	26.81	63.15	65.64	58.81	61.14	56.14	58.36
1957: June.....	58.66	59.86			26.04	26.57	63.87	65.17	59.10	60.31	54.89	56.01
December.....	60.69	61.24			26.90	27.14	66.35	66.95	60.15	60.70	59.74	60.28
1958: June.....	61.38	60.89			27.28	27.06	66.72	66.19	60.69	60.21	61.55	61.06
December.....	64.10	63.59			28.29	28.07	68.29	67.75	62.58	62.08	68.88	68.33

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 31.—AVERAGE MONTHLY PUBLIC ASSISTANCE PAYMENT PER RECIPIENT IN ACTUAL AND ADJUSTED DOLLARS BY PROGRAM, JUNE AND DECEMBER OF EACH YEAR, 1936 TO DATE ¹—Continued

Year and month	OAA		MAA		AFDC ²		AB		APTD		GA per case	
	Actual dollars	Adjusted dollars (1957-59=100) ³	Actual dollars	Adjusted dollars (1957-59=100) ³	Actual dollars	Adjusted dollars (1957-59=100) ³	Actual dollars	Adjusted dollars (1957-59=100) ³	Actual dollars	Adjusted dollars (1957-59=100) ³	Actual dollars	Adjusted dollars (1957-59=100) ³
1959: June	\$64.76	\$63.80			\$28.39	\$27.97	\$69.04	\$68.02	\$63.37	\$62.43	\$65.79	\$64.82
December	65.86	64.38			29.02	28.37	71.29	69.69	64.64	63.19	69.51	67.95
1960: June	67.90	65.86			29.08	28.21	72.81	70.62	65.74	63.76	67.48	65.45
December	69.15	66.55	\$195.84	\$188.49	30.07	28.94	73.17	70.42	67.64	65.10	71.62	68.93
1961: June	67.90	65.29	201.33	193.59	30.29	29.12	73.36	70.54	68.21	65.59	65.13	62.62
December	68.78	65.82	192.90	184.59	31.29	29.94	74.57	71.36	70.38	67.35	67.95	65.02
1962: June	72.55	68.90	171.36	162.74	31.48	29.90	77.47	73.57	72.00	68.38	65.78	62.47
December	75.37	71.24	205.18	193.93	31.06	29.36	80.21	75.81	73.49	69.46	67.05	63.37
1963: June	76.92	72.16	195.22	183.13	30.95	29.03	81.30	76.27	74.82	70.19	65.55	61.49
December	77.03	71.59	201.20	186.99	31.75	29.51	82.03	76.24	75.74	70.39	68.01	63.21
1964: June	78.44	72.63	196.84	182.26	32.51	30.10	84.09	77.86	78.50	72.69	64.61	59.82
December	78.90	72.52	194.69	178.94	33.85	31.11	85.80	78.86	80.61	74.09	68.60	63.05
1965: June	80.43	73.05	189.75	172.34	33.83	30.73	88.02	79.95	84.71	76.94	65.48	59.47
December												

¹ Beginning December 1950, averages for programs other than general assistance based on data including vendor payments for medical care.

² Includes as recipients the children and one or both parents or one caretaker relative other than a parent in families in which the requirements of such adults were considered in determining the amount of assistance; before December 1950 partly estimated.

³ Dollar amounts adjusted to represent actual purchasing power in terms of average value of dollar during the period 1957-1959 based on the consumers' price index for moderate-income families in large cities maintained by the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

SOURCE: U.S. Dept. of Health, Education and Welfare, Welfare Administration, Bureau of Family Services. *Trend Report. Graphic Presentation of Public Assistance Data, December 1964* (updated).

TABLE 32.—TRAINEES BY RACE AND SEX, BY STATE AS OF DECEMBER 31, 1965

State	Total	White		Negro		Other and unknown	
		Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Total.....	¹ 51,017	17,987	6,274	5,182	8,447	3,169	7,458
Alabama.....							
Alaska.....	40	4	3			7	26
Arizona.....	125		56		68		1
Arkansas.....	1,991	551	526	202	710	2	
California.....	¹ 8,157	2,465	1,037	1,339	752	30	34
Colorado.....	644	503	94	20	25	2	
Connecticut.....	540	78	85	58	186	74	59
Delaware.....							
District of Columbia.....	341	8	3	60	268	1	1
Florida.....	242		73		169		
Georgia.....	366	16	24	78	248		
Guam.....							
Hawaii.....	21	7				14	
Idaho.....	34	3	31				
Illinois.....	146	10		125	11		
Indiana.....	403	1	48		354		
Iowa.....	212	119	46	20	27		
Kansas.....							
Kentucky.....	6,341	6,312		29			
Louisiana.....	318	95	46	76	101		
Maine.....	225	130	84			9	2
Maryland.....	360	69	19	55	217		
Massachusetts.....	1,506	295	704	77	405	6	19
Michigan.....	2,918	284	297	696	1,637	1	3
Minnesota.....	1,117	572	403	21	74	31	16
Mississippi.....	164	17	17	38	92		
Missouri.....	529	20	35	82	390		2
Montana.....							
Nebraska.....	12		3		9		

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 32.—TRAINEES BY RACE AND SEX, BY STATE AS OF DECEMBER 31, 1965—Continued

State	Total	White		Negro		Other and unknown	
		Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Nevada.....	197	30	59	15	52	15	26
New Hampshire.....							
New Jersey.....	1,127	65	45	408	433	96	80
New Mexico.....	916	193	617	4	47	11	44
New York.....	1,759	585	150	461	512	19	32
North Carolina.....	114	5		75	33	1	
North Dakota.....	174	21		1		152	
Ohio.....	1,968	503	266	830	358	4	7
Oklahoma.....	465	111	92	31	116	76	39
Oregon.....	469	193	185	46	39	4	2
Pennsylvania.....	923	103	146	118	556		
Puerto Rico.....	² 9,501					2,521	6,980
Rhode Island.....	488	183	219	55	31		
South Carolina.....							
South Dakota.....							
Tennessee.....	113		16		97		
Texas.....							
Utah.....	151	66	77		8		
Vermont.....							
Virgin Islands.....	² 51					5	46
Virginia.....							
Washington.....	1,526	836	452	46	70	84	38
West Virginia.....	3,340	3,216	18	104	2		
Wisconsin.....	588		240		348		
Wyoming.....	395	318	58	12	2	4	1

¹ Includes 2,500 in Los Angeles County race and sex unknown.² Race unknown.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare, Welfare Administration, Bureau of Family Services.

TABLE 33.—NUMBER OF OPERATING PROJECTS AND NUMBER OF TRAINEES IN THE TITLE V PROGRAM BY REGION AND JURISDICTION AS OF DEC. 31, 1965

State	Number of projects	Number of trainees	State	Number of projects	Number of trainees
Total U.S.....	143	51,017	REGION V—continued		
REGION I			Wisconsin.....	3	588
Connecticut.....	1	540	Total.....	18	6,023
Maine.....	1	225	REGION VI		
Massachusetts.....	10	1,506	Iowa.....	4	212
Rhode Island.....	1	488	Minnesota.....	2	1,117
Total.....	13	2,769	Missouri.....	2	529
REGION II			Nebraska.....	1	12
New Jersey.....	3	1,127	North Dakota.....	1	174
New York.....	8	1,759	Total.....	10	2,044
Pennsylvania.....	16	923	REGION VII		
Total.....	27	3,809	Arkansas.....	12	1,991
REGION III			Louisiana.....	5	318
District of Columbia.....	1	341	New Mexico.....	6	916
Kentucky.....	2	6,341	Oklahoma.....	4	465
Maryland.....	3	360	Total.....	27	3,690
North Carolina.....	1	114	REGION VIII		
Puerto Rico.....	1	9,501	Colorado.....	12	644
Virgin Islands.....	1	51	Idaho.....	1	34
West Virginia.....	1	3,340	Utah.....	1	151
Total.....	10	20,048	Wyoming.....	1	395
REGION IV			Total.....	15	1,224
Florida.....	1	242	REGION IX		
Georgia.....	1	366	Alaska.....	1	40
Mississippi.....	1	164	Arizona.....	1	125
Tennessee.....	2	113	California.....	10	8,157
Total.....	5	885	Hawaii.....	1	21
REGION V			Nevada.....	3	197
Illinois.....	1	146	Oregon.....	1	469
Indiana.....	2	403	Washington.....	1	1,526
Michigan.....	4	2,918	Total.....	18	10,535
Ohio.....	8	1,968			

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare, Welfare Administration, Bureau of Family Services.

TABLE 34.—NUMBER OF PROJECTS IN WHICH TITLE V PERSONS ARE RECEIVING TRAINING IN THE FOLLOWING OCCUPATIONS AS OF DECEMBER 21, 1965

Occupations	Number of projects	Occupations	Number of projects
Beautician (cosmetology).....	31	Hospital (helpers, orderlies and attendants).....	53
Beautification (highway, roads and grounds).....	43	Housekeeping (hotels, motels, etc.).....	40
Case aides (welfare).....	8	Laboratory assistants and aides.....	14
Child day care aides.....	23	Landscaping.....	52
Clerical and sales.....	95	Mechanics (auto repair and body works).....	56
Construction (light and heavy equipment).....	57	Nurses' aides and practical nurses.....	95
Home and homemaker aides.....	54	Service trades.....	127
		Teacher and library aides.....	25

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Welfare Administration, Bureau of Family Services.

TABLE 35.—NUMBER OF WOMEN IN THE LABOR FORCE BY MARITAL STATUS AND BY INCOME OF HUSBAND IF MARRIED, MARCH 1964

[Women 14 years of age and over]

Marital status	Number	Percent distribution of all women workers	Percent distribution of married women (husband present)
Total.....	25,399,000	100.0	-----
Single.....	5,781,000	22.8	-----
Widowed, divorced, or separated.....	5,157,000	20.3	-----
Married (husband present)			
With husband's income.....	14,461,000	56.9	100.0
Under \$5,000.....	6,783,000	26.7	46.9
Under \$3,000.....	3,283,000	12.9	22.7
\$3,000 to \$4,999.....	3,500,000	13.8	24.2
Between \$5,000 and \$10,000.....	6,507,000	25.6	45.0
\$5,000 to \$7,000.....	4,121,000	16.2	28.5
\$7,000 to \$9,999.....	2,386,000	9.4	16.5
\$10,000 or over.....	1,171,000	4.6	8.1

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Special Labor Force Report No. 50, *Marital and Family Characteristics of Workers in March 1964*.

TABLE 36.—LABOR-FORCE PARTICIPATION RATES AND PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF MOTHERS (HUSBAND PRESENT), BY INCOME OF HUSBAND IN 1963 AND AGES OF CHILDREN, MARCH 1964

[Mothers 14 years of age and over]

Income of husband	Percent of mothers in labor force by ages of children			Percent distribution of mothers in labor force by ages of children		
	Under 18 years	6-17 years only	Under 6 years ¹	Under 18 years	6-17 years only	Under 6 years ¹
Total.....	32.0	43.0	22.7	7,916,000	4,866,000	3,050,000
				100.0	100.0	100.0
Under \$1,000.....	38.7	47.6	30.6	3.7	3.5	3.9
\$1,000 to \$1,999.....	37.6	48.9	28.9	5.1	4.7	5.8
\$2,000 to \$2,999.....	37.0	50.2	28.9	8.0	6.7	10.0
\$3,000 to \$4,999.....	37.4	50.2	28.9	24.8	21.5	30.0
\$5,000 to \$6,999.....	34.8	48.9	23.2	32.1	33.2	30.4
\$7,000 to \$9,999.....	26.4	38.5	15.0	18.1	20.8	13.7
\$10,000 and over.....	20.3	25.5	13.4	8.2	9.6	6.1

¹ May also have older children, in addition to one or more under 6.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Special Labor Force Report No. 50, *Marital and Family Characteristics of Workers in March 1964*.

TABLE 37.—FAMILIES HEADED BY A WOMAN AS PERCENT OF ALL FAMILIES BY COLOR, SELECTED PERIODS, 1949-62

Year	Families headed by a woman as percent of total		Year	Families headed by a woman as percent of total	
	White	Nonwhite		White	Nonwhite
1962.....	8.6	23.2	1955.....	9.0	20.7
1961.....	8.9	21.6	1954.....	8.3	19.2
1960.....	8.7	22.4	1953.....	8.4	18.1
1959.....	8.4	23.6	1952.....	9.2	17.9
1958.....	8.6	22.4			
1957.....	8.9	21.9	1950.....	8.4	19.1
1956.....	8.8	20.5	1949.....	8.8	18.8

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census: *Current Population Reports*, P-20, No. 125, 116, 106, 100, 88, 83, 75, 67, 53, 44, 33, and 26. Figures are for March or April of each year.

TABLE 38.—TYPE OF FAMILY—FAMILIES AND UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS BY TOTAL MONEY INCOME IN 1964, FOR THE UNITED STATES, FARM AND NONFARM

[Families and unrelated individuals as of March 1965]

Total money income	Families							Unrelated individuals		
	Total	Total	Male head				Fe- male head	Total	Male	Fe- male
			Married, wife present			Other mar- ital status				
			Total	Wife in paid labor force	Wife not in paid labor force					
UNITED STATES										
<i>Total</i>										
Number.....thousands..	47,835	42,829	41,647	13,647	28,000	1,182	5,006	12,057	4,600	7,457
Percent.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Under \$1,000.....	3.2	2.2	2.2	0.8	2.9	5.2	11.4	26.0	17.9	31.0
\$1,000 to \$1,499.....	3.0	2.4	2.3	1.0	2.9	6.2	8.2	16.2	13.1	18.1
\$1,500 to \$1,999.....	3.3	2.8	2.7	1.0	3.6	5.2	7.6	8.1	7.5	8.5
\$2,000 to \$2,499.....	4.1	3.5	3.4	1.7	4.3	5.6	8.9	7.3	7.5	7.2
\$2,500 to \$2,999.....	4.0	3.6	3.6	2.2	4.3	3.2	7.6	4.9	4.3	5.3
\$3,000 to \$3,499.....	4.3	4.0	3.9	2.7	4.5	6.0	6.9	4.9	5.2	4.8
\$3,500 to \$3,999.....	4.1	3.9	3.8	2.9	4.3	4.1	6.0	4.0	4.1	4.0
\$4,000 to \$4,999.....	8.6	8.3	8.3	7.0	9.0	6.5	11.4	8.5	9.1	8.1
\$5,000 to \$5,999.....	9.9	10.2	10.2	9.5	10.6	10.0	7.2	6.6	8.6	5.4
\$6,000 to \$6,999.....	9.9	10.3	10.3	9.6	10.7	8.4	6.2	4.5	7.4	2.7
\$7,000 to \$7,999.....	9.3	9.8	9.9	10.0	9.9	7.5	4.7	3.0	4.7	1.9
\$8,000 to \$8,999.....	7.6	8.1	8.2	10.1	7.3	5.5	3.0	2.1	3.7	1.1
\$9,000 to \$9,999.....	6.3	6.7	6.7	8.8	5.7	5.8	2.8	0.7	1.2	0.4
\$10,000 to \$11,999.....	9.4	10.1	10.2	14.0	8.3	7.1	3.6	1.2	2.1	0.6
\$12,000 to \$14,999.....	6.8	7.3	7.3	11.0	5.5	7.5	2.6	0.6	1.0	0.3
\$15,000 to \$24,999.....	5.2	5.6	5.7	6.9	5.0	4.1	1.7	0.9	2.0	0.2
\$25,000 and over.....	1.1	1.2	1.2	0.9	1.3	2.0	0.2	0.4	0.5	0.2
Median income.....	\$6,569	\$6,883	\$6,932	\$8,170	\$6,338	\$5,792	\$3,458	\$1,983	\$2,965	\$1,555
<i>Head Year-Round Full-Time Worker</i>										
Percent of total excluding Armed Forces.....	65.5	69.8	70.3	73.0	69.0	50.2	28.7	35.0	44.8	29.1
Median income.....	\$7,720	\$7,826	\$7,838	\$9,045	\$7,296	\$7,122	\$5,079	\$4,445	\$5,344	\$3,876
NONFARM										
Number.....thousands..	44,737	39,909	38,858	13,066	25,792	1,051	4,828	11,682	4,373	7,309
Median income.....	\$6,755	\$7,091	\$7,116	\$8,277	\$6,565	\$6,021	\$3,471	\$2,021	\$3,117	\$1,566
FARM										
Number.....thousands..	3,098	2,920	2,789	581	2,208	131	178	375	227	148
Median income.....	\$3,558	\$3,581	\$3,628	\$5,574	\$3,238	(B)	(B)	\$1,203	\$1,155	(B)

B Base less than 200,000.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, *Current Population Reports*, P-60, No. 47.

TABLE 39.—AGGREGATE CAPACITY OF LICENSED DAY CARE FACILITIES, UNITED STATES, SEPT. 30, 1965

	Aggregate capacity
All facilities.....	310,400
Public.....	57,900
Voluntary.....	92,700
Independent.....	159,800
Day care centers.....	252,000
Public.....	20,000
Voluntary.....	92,000
Independent.....	140,000
Family day care homes.....	58,400
Public.....	37,900
Voluntary.....	700
Independent.....	19,800

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare. Welfare Administration. Children's Bureau. Child Welfare Studies Branch.

TABLE 40.—EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT OF THE CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE 18 TO 64 YEARS OLD, BY AGE AND SEX, SELECTED YEARS, 1940-64

Age group and year	Percent completing 4 years of high school or more			Percent completing 4 years of college or more		
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
18 to 64 years:						
March 1964.....	57.3	54.8	61.9	11.2	12.1	9.5
March 1962.....	54.9	51.9	60.6	11.1	11.9	9.7
March 1959.....	50.9	47.8	57.0	9.7	10.5	8.2
March 1957.....	48.5	45.3	55.0	9.2	9.6	8.4
October 1952.....	44.5	41.2	51.4	8.1	8.3	7.7
April 1940.....	32.0	27.8	44.0	5.7	5.4	6.6
18 to 34 years:						
March 1964.....	68.6	65.9	73.5	11.5	12.5	9.7
March 1962.....	66.1	63.0	72.0	11.7	12.8	9.5
March 1959.....	61.9	58.3	69.2	10.2	11.5	7.4
October 1952.....	55.8	51.5	63.8	8.1	8.7	7.1
April 1940.....	40.5	35.5	51.3	5.4	5.2	5.9
35 to 44 years:						
March 1964.....	58.7	57.4	61.3	13.1	15.3	8.6
March 1962.....	57.4	55.4	61.4	12.7	14.4	9.5
March 1959.....	53.6	52.0	57.0	10.4	11.4	8.5
October 1952.....	46.0	44.4	49.4	8.8	9.0	8.4
April 1940.....	27.3	24.6	36.3	6.7	6.4	7.9
45 to 64 years:						
March 1964.....	45.6	42.5	51.2	9.7	9.7	9.8
March 1962.....	42.6	39.1	49.2	9.6	9.3	10.0
March 1959.....	38.0	34.5	44.9	8.9	8.9	8.8
October 1952.....	30.5	28.2	36.0	7.5	7.3	8.0
April 1940.....	21.6	19.5	30.8	5.5	5.1	7.2

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Special Labor Force Report No. 53, *Educational Attainment of Workers*, March 1964.

TABLE 41.—PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF ELEMENTARY SCHOOL PERSONNEL INDEX BY ETHNIC COMPOSITION: NEW YORK CITY, 1963-64

Ethnic composition*	Personnel index ¹		Total (N=569)
	Below city average	At or above city average	
X.....	35	15	22
Y.....	5	22	15
Z.....	60	63	63
Total.....	100	100	100
X.....	60	40	100
Y.....	14	86	100
Z.....	38	62	100
Total.....	39	61	100

*Ethnic composition is described as follows:

X—Schools with 90 percent or more Negroes and/or Puerto Ricans (Segregated nonwhite schools)

Y—Schools with 10 percent or fewer Negroes and/or Puerto Ricans (Segregated white schools)

Z—Schools with 10 to 90 percent Negroes and/or Puerto Ricans (Integrated schools)

¹ Proportion of authorized positions filled by regularly licensed teachers.

SOURCE: *Pupils and Schools in New York City*. Sheldon and Glazier. Russell Sage Foundation. New York City. 1965.

TABLE 42.—MEDIAN AGE AT FIRST MARRIAGE, BY SEX: 1920 TO 1964

[Beginning 1950, based on sample Beginning 1960, includes Alaska and Hawaii. See also *Historical Statistics, Colonial Times to 1957*, series A 228-229]

Year	Male	Female	Year	Male	Female
1920.....	24.6	21.2	1956.....	22.5	20.1
1930.....	24.3	21.3	1957.....	22.6	20.3
1940.....	24.3	21.5	1958.....	22.6	20.2
1950.....	22.8	20.3	1959.....	22.5	20.2
			1960.....	22.8	20.3
1951.....	22.9	20.4			
1952.....	23.0	20.2	1961.....	22.8	20.3
1953.....	22.8	20.2	1962.....	22.7	20.3
1954.....	23.0	20.3	1963.....	22.8	20.5
1955.....	22.6	20.2	1964.....	23.1	20.5

SOURCE: Dept. of Commerce, Bureau of the Census; *Current Population Reports*, Series P-20.

TABLE 43.—POVERTY HEADS OF HOUSEHOLDS AGED 22-54 AND THEIR 1964 WORK EXPERIENCE

	Percent		Percent
Percentage of all persons in poverty in these households.....	65	Percentage of the male heads not working at all:	
Percentage of the households headed by women.....	30	White.....	8
Percentage of the female heads not working:		Nonwhite.....	7
White.....	56	Percentage of the male heads employed full time for more than 39 weeks (the same for both white and nonwhite).....	66
Nonwhite.....	39	Percentage of all heads who live on farms (almost all of whom work full time, year long).....	13

SOURCE: Office of Economic Opportunity. *Dimensions of Poverty in 1964*. October 1965.

TABLE 44.—THE WORKING POOR: HOURLY WAGES BY FAMILY SIZE AND THE POVERTY LINE

Annual income according to SSA Poverty Index (economy level, nonfarm)	
For a family of 2 persons.....	\$1,990
For a family of 4 persons.....	3,130
For a family of 6 persons.....	4,135

Annual earnings for a year-round, full-time worker (working 40 hours a week, 52 weeks)	
At \$1.25 an hour.....	\$2,600
At \$1.50 an hour.....	3,120
At \$1.75 an hour.....	3,640

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Welfare Administration, Division of Research.

TABLE 45.—PERCENTAGE OF LEISURE TIME VOLUNTARILY EXPOSED TO "CULTURE," BY EDUCATION OF AMERICAN ADULTS

Education	Percentage of adults	Estimated percentage distribution of culture	Number of hours per month	Percentage of free time (at 3 hours per day)
College graduate.....	8.5	25	11½	13
Some college.....	9.5	20	8½	9.5
High school graduate.....	25	25	4	4.5
Rest.....	57	30	2	2

SOURCE: Berelson, Bernard, "In the Presence of Culture," *Public Opinion Quarterly*, vol. 28, No. 1 (spring, 1964) pp. 1-12.

TABLE 46.—HOURS SPENT VOLUNTARILY EXPOSED TO "CULTURE" AMONG AMERICAN ADULTS, ACCORDING TO SOURCE OF "CULTURE."
[In Thousands]

Source	Thousands of hours spent per month	Percent of total (N=447,000,000)
Commercial television.....	96,285	22
Magazines.....	89,310	20
Books (all sources).....	76,172	17
Radio.....	38,192	8
Records.....	36,960	8
Musical, artistic, and theatrical performing (amateur).....	27,500	6
Motion pictures.....	22,252	5
Educational television.....	21,800	5
Adult education.....	12,750	3
Newspapers.....	12,000	3
Museums.....	5,600	1
Concerts.....	4,250	1
Theater.....	3,950	1

SOURCE: Berelson, Bernard, "In the Presence of Culture," *Public Opinion Quarterly*, vol. 28, No. 1 (spring, 1964), pp. 1-12.

TABLE 47.—OCCUPATIONAL DISTRIBUTION BY SEX AND SELECTED ETHNIC GROUPS IN FIVE SOUTHWESTERN STATES ¹

	White persons of Spanish surname		Negroes		Anglos	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
OCCUPATION—MALES						
Total males employed.....	736,768	² 100.0	425,292	² 100.0	5,757,627	² 100.0
Professional and technical; farmers and farm managers; managers, officials, and proprietors, except farm.....	77,407	10.5	31,976	7.5	1,810,036	31.4
Clerical, sales, and kindred workers.....	58,799	8.0	26,513	6.2	878,678	15.3
Craftsmen, foremen, operatives, and kindred workers.....	285,075	38.7	134,387	31.6	2,126,815	36.9
Service workers, including private household.....	53,627	7.3	79,569	18.7	295,049	5.1
Farm laborers and foremen.....	117,688	16.0	21,247	5.0	118,115	2.1
Laborers, except farm and mine.....	106,409	14.4	92,520	21.8	271,376	4.7
Occupation not reported.....	37,763	5.1	39,080	9.2	257,558	4.5
OCCUPATION—FEMALES						
Total females employed.....	266,655	² 100.0	292,698	² 100.0	2,760,342	² 100.0
Professional and technical; farmers and farm managers; managers, officials, and proprietors, except farm.....	21,909	8.2	25,874	8.8	591,163	21.4
Clerical, sales and kindred workers.....	74,545	28.0	25,105	8.6	1,264,801	45.8
Craftsmen, foremen, operatives, and kindred workers.....	69,485	26.1	29,996	10.2	273,955	9.9
Private household workers.....	28,514	10.7	113,947	38.9	119,890	4.3
Service workers, except private household.....	41,189	15.4	68,491	23.4	341,609	12.4
Farm laborers and foremen; laborers, except farm and mine; occupation not reported.....	31,013	11.6	29,285	10.0	168,924	6.1

¹ Includes Arizona, California, Colorado, New Mexico, and Texas.

² Percentages may not add to 100.0 due to rounding.

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of the Census. U.S. Census of the Population: 1960. Subject Reports; *Persons of Spanish Surname*. Final Report PC(2)-1B, Table 6. Subject Reports; *Nonwhite Population by Race*. Final Report PC(2)-1C, Table 55. vol. 1, *Characteristics of the Population*. Parts 4, 6, 7, 33 and 45, Table 58.

TABLE 48.—1965 NEGRO VOTER REGISTRATION IN FIVE STATES PRIOR TO PASSAGE OF VOTING RIGHTS ACT AND INCREASES IN REGISTRATION AFTER PASSAGE

	Negro voting age population 1960	Negro voter ¹ registration, estimated August 1965 when act was passed	Nonwhites ² registered by local officials (estimated by Justice Dept. as of Jan. 18, 1966)	Nonwhites ² listed by Federal Examiners (as of Feb. 15, 1966)	Total increased nonwhite registration (August 1965 to Feb. 15, 1966)
Mississippi.....	422,000	35,000	45,600	31,153	76,753
Louisiana.....	515,000	163,000	50,800	12,033	62,833
Alabama.....	481,000	93,000	46,700	50,105	96,805
Georgia.....	613,000	168,000	16,000	.....	16,000
South Carolina.....	371,000	139,000	21,400	4,350	25,750
Total.....	2,402,000	598,000	180,500	97,641	278,141

¹ SOURCE: Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.

² SOURCE: U.S. Department of Justice.

TABLE 49.—FAMILY INCOME—VOTER PARTICIPATION OF PERSONS OF VOTING AGE, IN PRIMARY FAMILIES, COLOR, AND SEX, FOR THE UNITED STATES: NOVEMBER 1964

[Numbers in thousands. Civilian noninstitutional population. Income for preceding 12 months]

Family income, age, color, and sex	All persons	Voted	Did not vote	Not re-reported	Percent distribution				Percent voters of total re-reported
					All persons	Voted	Did not vote	Not re-reported	
TOTAL									
Both sexes									
All voting ages ¹	99,141	69,441	28,965	736	100.0	70.0	29.2	0.7	70.6
21 years old and over.....	98,853	69,324	28,795	735	100.0	70.1	29.1	.7	70.7
Under \$2,000.....	9,160	4,547	4,544	69	100.0	49.6	49.6	.8	50.0
\$2,000 to \$2,999.....	7,652	4,408	3,164	79	100.0	57.6	41.3	1.0	58.2
\$3,000 to \$4,999.....	18,039	11,305	6,613	120	100.0	62.7	36.7	.7	63.1
\$5,000 to \$7,499.....	25,319	18,336	6,856	127	100.0	72.4	27.1	.5	72.8
\$7,500 to \$9,999.....	14,654	11,473	3,106	74	100.0	78.3	21.2	.5	78.7
\$10,000 and over.....	15,971	13,553	2,357	60	100.0	84.9	14.8	.4	85.2
Income not reported.....	8,059	5,701	2,153	206	100.0	70.7	28.7	2.6	72.6
Male									
All voting ages ¹	47,887	34,932	12,567	388	100.0	72.9	26.2	.8	73.5
21 years old and over.....	47,756	34,872	12,498	387	100.0	73.0	26.2	.8	73.6
Under \$2,000.....	4,148	2,222	1,897	29	100.0	53.6	45.7	.7	53.9
\$2,000 to \$2,999.....	3,515	2,126	1,349	39	100.0	60.5	38.4	1.1	61.2
\$3,000 to \$4,999.....	8,571	5,619	2,897	53	100.0	65.6	33.8	.6	66.0
\$5,000 to \$7,499.....	12,446	9,376	2,990	80	100.0	75.3	24.0	.6	75.8
\$7,500 to \$9,999.....	7,232	5,779	1,410	42	100.0	79.9	19.5	.6	80.4
\$10,000 and over.....	7,993	6,881	1,076	36	100.0	86.1	13.5	.5	86.5
Income not reported.....	3,853	2,868	879	107	100.0	74.4	22.8	2.8	76.5
Female									
All voting ages ¹	51,254	34,509	16,398	348	100.0	67.3	32.0	.7	67.8
21 years old and over.....	51,096	34,453	16,296	348	100.0	67.4	31.9	.7	67.9
Under \$2,000.....	5,011	2,324	2,646	40	100.0	46.4	52.8	.8	46.8
\$2,000 to \$2,999.....	4,137	2,282	1,815	40	100.0	55.2	43.9	1.0	55.7
\$3,000 to \$4,999.....	9,469	5,687	3,716	65	100.0	60.1	39.2	.7	60.5
\$5,000 to \$7,499.....	12,874	8,960	3,865	48	100.0	69.6	30.0	.4	69.9
\$7,500 to \$9,999.....	7,421	5,695	1,696	30	100.0	76.7	22.9	.4	77.1
\$10,000 and over.....	7,980	6,672	1,282	25	100.0	83.6	16.1	.3	83.9
Income not reported.....	4,207	2,833	1,274	98	100.0	67.3	30.3	2.3	69.0

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 49.—FAMILY INCOME—VOTER PARTICIPATION OF PERSONS OF VOTING AGE, IN PRIMARY FAMILIES, COLOR AND SEX, FOR THE UNITED STATES: NOVEMBER 1964—Continued

Family income, age, color, and sex	All persons	Voted	Did not vote	Not re-reported	Percent distribution				Percent voters of total re-reported
					All persons	Voted	Did not vote	Not re-reported	
NONWHITE									
Both sexes									
All voting ages ¹	9,653	5,607	3,957	89	100.0	58.1	41.0	0.9	58.6
21 years old and over.....	9,593	5,587	3,918	89	100.0	58.2	40.8	.9	58.8
Under \$2,000.....	2,377	928	1,432	17	100.0	39.0	60.2	.7	39.3
\$2,000 to \$2,999.....	1,323	679	616	26	100.0	51.3	46.6	2.0	52.4
\$3,000 to \$4,999.....	2,462	1,496	950	16	100.0	60.8	38.6	.6	61.2
\$5,000 to \$7,499.....	1,602	1,170	427	6	100.0	73.0	26.7	.4	73.3
\$7,500 to \$9,999.....	616	458	156	2	100.0	74.4	25.3	.3	74.6
\$10,000 and over.....	496	404	87	4	100.0	81.5	17.5	.8	82.3
Income not reported.....	718	449	251	20	100.0	62.5	35.0	2.8	64.1
Male									
All voting ages ¹	4,373	2,596	1,730	47	100.0	59.4	39.6	1.1	60.0
21 years old and over.....	4,341	2,577	1,716	47	100.0	59.4	39.5	1.1	60.0
Under \$2,000.....	986	377	602	8	100.0	38.2	61.1	.8	38.5
\$2,000 to \$2,999.....	565	291	260	14	100.0	51.5	46.0	2.5	52.8
\$3,000 to \$4,999.....	1,138	707	421	10	100.0	62.1	37.0	.9	62.7
\$5,000 to \$7,499.....	760	576	181	4	100.0	75.8	23.8	.5	76.1
\$7,500 to \$9,999.....	314	227	84	2	100.0	72.3	26.8	.6	73.0
\$10,000 and over.....	241	195	44	2	100.0	80.9	18.3	.8	81.6
Income not reported.....	338	204	123	10	100.0	60.4	36.4	3.0	62.4
Female									
All voting ages ¹	5,280	3,011	2,227	42	100.0	57.0	42.2	.8	57.5
21 years old and over.....	5,251	3,009	2,201	42	100.0	57.3	41.9	.8	57.8
Under \$2,000.....	1,391	552	830	9	100.0	39.7	59.7	.6	39.9
\$2,000 to \$2,999.....	759	389	355	14	100.0	51.3	46.8	1.8	52.3
\$3,000 to \$4,999.....	1,325	789	529	6	100.0	59.5	39.9	.5	59.9
\$5,000 to \$7,499.....	841	594	246	2	100.0	70.6	29.3	.2	70.7
\$7,500 to \$9,999.....	304	231	71	—	100.0	76.0	23.4	—	76.5
\$10,000 and over.....	254	211	41	2	100.0	83.1	16.1	.8	83.7
Income not reported.....	380	245	127	9	100.0	64.5	33.4	2.4	65.9

— Represents zero.

¹ Includes persons of voting age 18 to 20 years old, not shown separately.

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Current Population Reports*, Series P-20, No. 143, "Voter Participation in the National Election: November 1964," U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 1966.



This Chart Book was prepared and issued under the direction of Hilda Siff of the Division of Research,
Office of the Commissioner, Welfare Administration, with the cooperation of the members of the Division staff.

For sale by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C., 20402 - Price 55 cents

DEPARTMENT OF
HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE
Welfare Administration
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20201

POSTAGE AND FEES PAID
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF H.E.W.

OFFICIAL BUSINESS

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION AND WELFARE
WELFARE ADMINISTRATION • PUBLICATION NO. 15